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Vol III No 222

15 November 1984

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TANJUG: USSR'S YASHIN SAYS WEAPONS AIMED AT U.S.

LD141348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Moscow, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Yuriy Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Strategic Missile Forces, has said that Soviet nuclear arms "countermeasures" also include weapons "which directly relate" to the territory of the United States. In an article carried by the NOVOSTI agency, he said that the number of Soviet submarines with nuclear missile arms along the coasts of the United States has been increased. "In terms of their power, accuracy, range, and velocity these arms are adequate to the danger to which the territory of the USSR and of its allies has been exposed as a result of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe." The article by the first deputy commander in chief of the USSR missile forces notes that U.S. missiles in some NATO countries can reach Soviet territory in 8 to 10 minutes and that they represent "first strike" weapons to whose challenge the USSR had to respond.

Col Gen Yashin added that the USSR also possesses so-called long-range cruise missiles. According to the Soviet press, some units have already been supplied with these missiles.

"Our countermeasures are strictly posed," Yashin says. They will be "maintained within the framework dictated by U.S. and NATO actions."

FALIN COMMENTS ON APPROVAL OF NATO'S ROGERS PLAN

PM141703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Falin: "Do They Know?"]

[Text] On 9 November the NATO Military Planning Committee approved the doctrine of inflicting, in the event of a conflict, nonnuclear strikes to the maximum depth of the Warsaw Pact states' defenses, allegedly in order to prevent the conflict from developing into a nuclear war. This decision is expected to be approved at the December session of the bloc's council.

It takes on average around 5 years for new U.S. military ideas to become official programs for north Atlantic alliance activity. On this occasion it has all happened more quickly, or more slowly, depending on where you start counting.

The cranking of the arms race at the so-called perinuclear level and creation of "smart" weapons was christened the "Rogers Plan," although the commander in chief of the NATO armed forces in Europe, speaking in the summer of 1982, had only presented to the allies in a more digestible form the propositions of the U.S. "Airland Battle-2000" concept and the new U.S. Army "100-5" field regulation. The concept and the regulation had been adopted long before that and they are operating, needless to say, irrespective of the bloc partners' attitude toward them. If one wanted to be accurate one would have to admit that Washington has had the idea of accumulating a might potential ensuring "infinite nonnuclear containment" for more than 20 years now, ever since it switched to the "flexible response" doctrine, but that it has simply not been able to implement it.

The leitmotiv of the "Rogers Plan" was supported by NATO leading organs back in December 1982, but a heated debate sprang up about who should pay for it, and how much. It took about 2 years to clear a path through this "mine field," and it was the Americans themselves and the West Germans who tried hardest to get some action out of the allies. FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner even went as far as to announce that the "strengthening of conventional defenses is primarily a European task."

He made it clear that his government could go further than the rest and adopt the entire "Airland Battle" concept, as well as the other "alternative defense strategies." What was actually agreed on, in the sense of who pays what for still another bout of militarism, we do not yet know. But is money the chief factor?

"Inflicting a strike on the support echelon" has been designated one of NATO's most important tasks. The creation and use of technology for detecting and destroying enemy combat facilities at a distance of "hundreds of miles from the border between West and East" is to be the main thrust of the "refinement" of the bloc's military organization. A lightning attack on targets deep inside enemy territory is formally designed to hamper and impede the arrival of reinforcements on the battlefield and, as it were, nip the conflict in the bud. But note that the targets due for destruction include command centers, airfields, communications centers and, in particular, units and means for combating NATO's first-strike potential.

Articles studiously ignore the question whether the "strike on the support echelon" will be extended to nuclear targets. This is no accident. They continue to use as bait for the public the promise to "raise the nuclear threshold" and postpone, if not rule out, Washington's use of nuclear weapons. They are tacitly taking notice of the USSR's pledge not to use its nuclear weapons first, and they have no qualms about adapting this pledge to cases of an offensive by "general-purpose" forces against Soviet nuclear units, while keeping in reserve strategic systems with a short approach time, "invulnerable" weapons and, in the future, "impenetrable" ABM defenses. It is hard to say what is the main feature of these calculations, stupidity or effrontery.

The "weapons of the future" are to be used at full power precisely in response to an "attack by the Warsaw Pact on the NATO countries." References to defense have long been the West's favorite cover for preparing and carrying out aggressive acts. The United States is bustling about all over the world at the moment beneath the flag of "defense." The United States did not attack Grenada, it was merely responding to a telephone call from a group of Caribbean states. R. Reagan's story is that Israel did not attack Lebanon, it was merely, don't you see, using U.S. weapons in "pursuit" of "terrorists" as far as "Beirut itself." C. Weinberger's idea is that it is perfectly possible to extend "defense" in Asia or in Africa, or in Central America, by the "horizontal escalation" method, to Europe, with all that this entails.

Do they know what they are doing, the people in the West European capitals? I cannot say for sure. They ought to realize. But the impression is that they are shunning the harsh truth in the hope that fate will be kind and future generations will forgive them.

U.S. ANTISATELLITE WEAPON TESTED IN CALIFORNIA

LD141516 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Obsessed with the wish to carry the arms race over into outer space in the hope to ensure military superiority, the Pentagon is continuing anti-satellite weapons tests. The U.S. Air Force command has announced that a fresh such test was held in the area of the Vandenberg military base in California on Tuesday, the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency said today. The USA is out to draw its allies in NATO in the "star wars" programme being prepared by the Pentagon. The American plans for a militarisation of outer space occupy a central place in the debate at the current north Atlantic assembly in Brussels, which is often described as NATO's parliament. The Washington administration is trying to picture things as if the "star wars" programme will ensure by far greater security for Western Europe.

Such absurd claims are contained, in particular, in a report of the special commission set up on the orders of President Reagan, which, as is reported, will be examined at the December session of the NATO Council.

To dispel serious alarm in Western Europe over the American plans of militarisation of outer space, Washington is having recourse to real deception. Its methods are strongly reminiscent of the propaganda cover used a year ago, when the deployment was started in Western Europe of American Pershing II and cruise missiles. These first-strike weapons were also pictured as a means of strengthening European security. But in real fact the deployment of new American nuclear missiles has proved to be a serious danger to the security of the West European countries, which have become launching pads for these missiles with all the ensuing consequences.

The Washington administration intends to spend almost 1.5 billion dollars for the implementation of its plans for a militarisation of outer space already in 1985. Within the next five years these spendings are to increase to reach 25 billion dollars.

The start of the arms race in outer space may become an irreversible process and turn into a catastrophe for mankind. Therefore it is necessary to put up a barrier in its way immediately. To take effective measures to preserve peaceful cosmos. This is precisely the stand of the Soviet Union, which enjoys broad international support.

Answering the questions of the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, has again reaffirmed the USSR's readiness for talks with the USA in order to draw up and conclude an agreement on the prevention of a militarisation of outer space, including renunciation of satellite killer systems. The Soviet proposal also provides for a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of outer space weapons from the day of the start of the talks.

Yet, Washington, apparently, prefers a course for a militarisation of outer space to a fair agreement on an equitable basis on this most important issue.

SOLTON COMMENTS ON MISSILE BUILDUP IN EUROPE

LD142226 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] A year ago a Starlifter plane landed in Greenham Common to deliver the first batch of Tomahawk cruise missiles to Britain. Shortly afterwards Federal Germany accepted its share of Pershing II's. Then Tomahawks appeared in Italy. The United States was starting a new round in the nuclear arms race in Europe. More on this from Yuriy Solton of Radio Moscow:

The United States has now deployed over 100 nuclear missiles in Europe. The NATO military claim that they are meant for disarming strikes. In other words, they are meant for aggression. As more and more missiles are being sited, Washington is trying to justify this by alleging that it is trying to correct an imbalance in medium-range nuclear arms. But this is a lie.

Before November last year the Soviet Union and NATO, including the United States, Britain, and France, each had about a 1,000 such weapons in Europe. In fact, NATO had a more than 50 percent edge in warheads on such systems. Washington also lies when it says that the Soviet Union showed no flexibility at the Geneva talks.

This country put forward the fundamental proposal that Europe be freed from all nuclear weapons, both tactical and medium-range. Another plan was to reduce medium-range systems to a minimum.

In this case the two sides would have an equality in nuclear-capable aircraft and warheads while NATO would even have a superior number of missiles. The only Soviet condition was respect for the principle of equality and equal security. But this principle did not apparently suit the purpose of the United States.

Bent on changing the nuclear balance in Europe and the overall strategic situation in its favor, the United States began to deploy Pershings and Tomahawks in Western Europe. But did this bring more security to Europe, the United States, and the rest of the world? Judge for yourself.

The talks on European and strategic nuclear weapons were torpedoed. The Soviet Union and its allies took countermeasures. This country cancelled its moratorium on the siting of its powerful SS-20 missiles in its European regions. At the same time, long-range tactical missiles began to be deployed in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. In their yield, accuracy, and flight time the Soviet missiles based at sea off the American coast effectively offset the threat posed by the American missiles in Western Europe to the socialist countries. The overall number of missiles in Europe has increased. The sides have been left with much less time than before for thinking in the event of a nuclear attack or an unprovoked launch. As a result, a nuclear clash has become more likely.

This likelihood is growing with the installation of every new American missile in Europe. The nuclear threat is looming not only over Europe but the rest of the world as well, since it would be impossible to confine a nuclear conflict to the locality it broke out in. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union believes that it is possible and indeed necessary to break the vicious circle created by Washington's nuclear buildup. As President Chernenko has said, we are not seeking superiority, so if we saw signs of a genuine interest in the American side in reaching mutually acceptable agreements we would not be found wanting.

But regrettably Washington has made no practical moves apart from talking to show that it has such an interest.

U.S. BEGINS PATRIOT MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

LD142323 Moscow TASS in English 2312 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 15 TASS -- The Pentagon commences the deployment of the latest Patriot antiaircraft missile complexes in Western Europe.

The U.S. Department of the Army has officially announced that the first units of the Fourth Air Defence Army Division, which are equipped with Patriot complexes, will be transported from the military base at Fort Bliss, Texas, to the Federal Republic of Germany in the course of the current month. The redeployment of the division, involving a headquarters and three missile batteries, is to be completed in January 1985. It will be stationed in the vicinity of the West German city of Hessen.

The statement by the Pentagon points out that the deployment of Patriot antiaircraft missile complexes is being carried out as a component of the programme for the modernization of the NATO antiaircraft defence.

Preparations are being completed at Fort Bliss base for the dispatch of the second artillery division, equipped with Patriot antiaircraft missile complexes, to West Germany next spring.

ALIYEV, ANTONOV HOLD TALKS WITH CEMA OFFICIALS

LD132301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today the following: Bozhinov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria; Kapolyi, minister of industry of Hungary; (Gatschke) deputy minister of heavy engineering of the GDR; Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland; Teodorescu, deputy minister and state secretary of the Ministry of the Machine building Industry of Romania; Gerle, deputy premier of Czechoslovakia; and Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

They are in Moscow heading delegations from their countries to the 11th session of the intergovernmental commission for overall coordination of cooperation among interested CEMA member-countries and Yugoslavia in implementing the agreement on multilateral international specialization and coordinated production and mutual supplies of equipment for atomic power stations.

The conversation touched on matters of the further development of cooperation among CEMA member-countries in the area of atomic power engineering and atomic machine building, in light of the decisions and ins tructions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit and of the 39th CEMA session.

Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

CEMA Official's Meeting Ends

LD150047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Correspondent Stefan Simak report]

[Text] A session of the intergovernment commission of CEMA countries for the development of nuclear energy ended today in Moscow. A Czechoslovak delegation led by Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the federal government, participated. The deputy premiers of the socialist countries considered the possibility of speeding up the development of nuclear energy to be one of the decisive tasks of the Moscow economic summit.

At the session Ladislav Gerle advised that the Skoda-Plzen enterprise, one of few in the world, has begun the production of 1,000 mw nuclear reactors and is prepared to deliver the first of these to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1987. Our country has thus acquired a favorable long-term production program. Making use of Soviet experience, we will also build all 26 440-mw reactors for nuclear power stations that are to be built by socialist countries in the coming years.

The Soviet Union and Romania today confirmed the delivery dates for important parts of the technological apparatus for the Czechoslovak nuclear power stations in Dukovany and Mochovce.

At the 11th session of the intergovernmental commission, the socialist countries began preparations for the building of nuclear heating plants to be used by large towns; they adopted measures for ensuring regular deliveries of spare parts for general repair of reactors.

At the close of the 2-day meeting in Moscow, the deputy premiers of the CEMA countries emphasized that nuclear energy most strikingly documents the possibilities and advantages of socialist division of labor in jointly solving the decisive problems of scientific and technical development.

BRIEFS

MARXISM-LENINISM INSTITUTE CONFERENCE -- Among the events of the day is a scientific conference which was held on 13 and 14 November at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Moscow. Its theme was the development of social relations under conditions of socialism. Taking part in the work of the conference were leading scientists from party scientific institutions in Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. There took place a fruitful exchange of opinions on problems concerning the formation of new social relations at various stages of socialist construction. Questions were considered concerning the role of Marxist-Leninist parties in the establishment and perfection of socialist social relations as well as other problems. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Nov 84 LD]

PAPER VIEWS ETHICS OF TECHNOLOGY IN WEST

PM131159 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 31 October carries on page 14 a 5,000-word article by political observer Fedor Burlatskiy under the headline "The Technological Revolution and the Ethics of Robots," on technological advances in the West. Under the subhead "Epoch-Making Changes" he compares the extent of the present "revolution" with the original industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries. He goes on, under the subheads "Minicomputers," "Maxi-Revolutions," and "Second 'Green' Revolution" to show how industry, communications, and agriculture have been radically changed, chiefly by microelectronics, but also by nuclear power, laser technology, new transport concepts, artifical satellites, and bioengineering.

Starting with the subhead "War Games," Burlatskiy then looks at the "other side of the coin" and the "threats" contained in the technological revolution. The "new technology" has been the basis for a new generation of deadly weapons, both conventional and nuclear, and has made possible the concept of the "star wars" program. What is more, Burlatskiy goes on under the subhead "'Miss Technology,'" the new technology has given rise to a "technology war" between the United States, West Europe, and Japan. According to a book by W. Davidson, "The United States is waging two wars at the same time -- in the arms sphere with the Soviet Union and in the industrial sphere with Japan." "Technological espionage has become the state mafia racket of our time," Burlatskiy says.

Finally, under the subheads "Community of Lions" and "Technological Colonization," Burlatskiy shows how the technological revolution has caused the "robotization of moral relations," particularly between America and West Europe, as evidenced in the "steel war," for example. It is more insidiously found in relations between the developed and the Third World, where the "cold ethics of robots, effectiveness, profitability, pure cash, and merciless attack on competitors, threaten to completely oust those elements of justice and democracy that had started to appear in economic relations as a result of the peoples' long struggle," and where the developing countries' dependence on the developed world's technology is used as a "lever" and the information revolution is used to effect "indoctrination."

Burlatskiy proposes "increasingly active efforts on the part of the socialist countries and also developing states to master the latest achievements of science and technology," together with greater regulation of the technological advance by international bodies such as the United Nations and "cooperation between centers of technological power." Then, he concludes, "mankind would be able to enjoy the fruits of the technological revolution and reduce its dangers to zero."

FALIN POINTS OUT FALLACIES IN WEINBERGER DOCTRINE

PM131621 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 45, 5-11 Nov (Signed to Press 6 Nov 84) p 6

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer Valentin Falin under the rubric "The World Through a Journalist's Eyes:" "C. Weinberger Versus C. Weinberger"]

[Text] The child is concerned with the question of the mystery of birth, the old man with the end of the world. But what is the concern of man during the passage between childhood and old age? "Most men," the French thinker Jean de la Bruyere observed, "make use of the first part of their life to render the last part miserable." Not much has changed since the 17th century when that was said. It would be all very well for people to experiment on themselves. But no, as time goes on, more and more self-styled missionaries of various hues are overcome by a passion for hacking about the destiny of, first and foremost, other people.

It is not my intention to examine what Caspar Weinberger dreamed of and what he was notable for in his adolescent years. Nor will I touch on his career as a lawyer or his activities in the leadership of the big concern Bechtel, in the post of director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, or as secretary of health. Those foreigners who met with C. Weinberger in the seventies and had conversations with him on the subject of cooperation -- in the sphere of medicine, for instance -- remember that their U.S. colleage was notable for his very mild manners, by a degree of courtesy and even shyness that is highly unusual for representatives of the power across the ocean. He was always listening, looking closely, seeming to ponder something.

Then, all of a sudden, an abyss opened up. When R. Reagan came to the White House and C. Weinberger himself to the Pentagon, our hero was transformed overnight. This mild-mannered man started talking megatons, talking in tactical and strategic terms, and passing sentence on treaties and agreements, military regulations and concepts, as though he had previously studied all the battles in his spare time, with the help of computers and little tin soldiers.

Perhaps all C. Weinberger's previous activity had indeed been preparation for his true vocation? Maybe it was only now that the secret purpose of his time in R. Nixon's cabinet was revealed, namely, to seek from the inside the poorly fitting joints in the detente policy? Perhaps, while in the post of health secretary, he was considering how, on becoming defense secretary, he would cut the state Medicaid program and at the same time the social assistance program, in order to throw the tens of millions of dollars "saved" into the jaws of Moloch? It is not impossible that it was in the Office of Management and Budget that he was struck by the "innovative" idea of paying for the present militarist orgy at the expense of future generations of Americans, doubling, trebling, or, if necessary, increasing the state debt by tenfold.

True, Mr Weinberger set a difficult enigma by coming out against himself. What can we do? If we display understanding toward the C. Weinberger 1972-1973 model, we will fall right in among the anti-Americans. If we make use of the secretary's 1981-1983 revelations, once again we will be the wrong color: Since 16 January this year, since the time of the notorious peace-loving doggerel uttered by the head of the administration, both the basso profundo and the soprano have been banned in Washington. The Americans once christened the West German figure F.-J. Strauss the "unguided missile" because of his excitability and unusual energy. How might they describe the Pentagon chief, with all his dashing about: the "unidentified flying object"?

Without waiting for the secretary's compatriots to agree on a common denominator, I would like to invite you to familiarize yourselves with his latest speeches, at the "Community Club" in San Francisco on 24 October 1984 and at the Pittsburgh Council for International Affairs on 30 October. They were very long, but then, that is the custom of theoretical works. No, don't be surprised, please. Weinberger the pragmatist decided to show off yet another facet of his talents. Let's listen to him.

"It has been nearly 4 years," the orator stated, "since I took on the duties of defense secretary and started working with President Reagan on restoring America's military might, so as to preserve peace and freedom for Americans, ... so that our country and its bright future could continue to shine for all mankind as a beacon of freedom." "But we do not seek peace at any price," the secretary immediately stipulated. "We must have both peace and freedom, because the one is nothing without the other." As you see, the idea that is precious to C. Weinberger -- "there are things more terrible than war" -- is this time expressed with far greater elegance.

So peace, but "not at any price," only a kind of peace that will make the United States the one and only guiding light for all countries and peoples. How modest, how tasteful, as the tourist said after viewing the royal apartments. According to Weinberger, there are all of three methods for preserving such a peace, methods that are "interconnected and reinforce each other."

The first, most important condition is to be "strong militarily, economically, and morally." "The best means of deterring an aggressor is strength," and moreover, the secretary said, developing his thesis, strength augmented by means of "strong" U.S. alliances with its friends. Whom did C. Weinberger intend to deter? Was it not himself, was it not American imperialism, whose track record in recent years includes attacks on Cuba and Nicaragua, Chile and El Salvador, Vietnam and Kampuchea, Lebanon and Iran, and, lastly, Grenada? Not likely! According to Washington's precepts, when it takes up arms, the United States accomplishes "acts of liberation," not intervention and aggression. In the course of such acts the spirit is liberated from the hostile body, natural wealth is detached from other people's lands, and as a result the beams from the American "beacon" shine more brightly.

Weinberger's conclusion: The United States must apply itself still more firmly to "liberation" and make a still more active onslaught on the "tyrants." "Tyrants," the secretary declared, are regimes that "can never resist the temptation to attack those who, it appears to the tyrant, can be destroyed." The old song: If you want peace, prepare for war; the best defense is offense. But how the song has been arranged! You have the battle of light and darkness, the "defense of right," "religious toleration," and all kinds of rhetoric to glorify strength and justify violence.

We are familiar with the first method. So what is the second? No, you have not guessed it if you think that C. Weinberger, taking as his starting point the President's fundamentalist principles ("the war is already under way"), reduced the second method to brute force, too. "Second," the secretary went on, "we must constantly strive to conclude agreements with the Soviet Union, thanks to which we would be able to make significant reductions in all types of arms, in combination with appropriate verification.... This can only happen if we are strong enough to give them (that is, the Soviet Union) an incentive to agree to substantial arms reductions."

Stuff and nonsense, as they say. He mentioned agreements in order to bear witness to his "love of peace." He was not afraid even of the prospect of finding himself at the negotiating table with the "chief tyrant." But then, what in fact has he to be afraid of? He intends to take his seat at that table only after becoming "strong enough." Let us examine more closely, with C. Weinberger's help, what this vague "enough" means.

The United States must be "ahead" of any potential enemy or enemy coalition in all the main indicators of "strength" on land, in the air, and on the water, plus in space. The term "military superiority" has been avoided over the last couple of years. They more often use phrases like "might guaranteeing security," "more secure deterrence," "defense with a safety margin," and so forth. Without the "safety margin," Mr Weinberger's doctrine would run aground. This doctrine, I will remind you, was made public in May 1982 and envisages (a) that the United States must be capable not simply of waging nuclear wars, but of "prevailing in them," and (b) that by conducting an arms race, the United States can force the Soviet Union to pursue the policy that best suits the United States.

In short, the prerequisite for starting successful talks is still the demand for the United States to be stronger than the USSR. This relationship (one stronger, the other weaker) must persist throughout all the talks and at their completion. The "evil empire" has no "moral right" to lay claim to equal treatment with the "beacon of freedom." True, C. Weinberger did observe, for effect, that "in the long term, the talks process could lead us to a situation where various types of weapons, including, we must hope, the most lethal, could be totally eliminated." A hypothesis so remote from reality, for the secretary himself, that he did not see any need to make sure it hung together. If strength is the "best method of deterring an aggressor," what kind of strength can there be without "lethal weapons"?

The Pentagon chief's efforts to marry violence and common sense cannot lead to anything useful, and he himself does not believe they will. What I mean by this is not talks about talks, or talks to distract the eye, but honest, serious talks, which is what the Soviet side is calling for.

Perhaps C. Weinberger had a surprise in store for his audience when it came to the "third method" of preserving peace? Alas, no. It is a question of creating an "absolutely reliable" ABM defense system, which will make it possible, he hinted, to destroy all Soviet missiles "if they are ever launched." Or if the instruments erroneously give a signal that they have been launched. The secretary's story is that "this is perhaps the most morally justified and, it may be said, the most noble of our all our initiatives, because it constitutes an attempt to develop a system that protects the Americans, instead of avenging their destruction, a system designed to destroy weapons, not people." And he added: "How much more dangerous the world situation will become if the Russians acquire the capability to destroy our missiles, and we have no such capability."

Here too, as you see, C. Weinberger wins no prizes for logic. His main aim is to confuse the issue -- "if the Soviets forged ahead in developing a fundamentally new ABM system..." By holding up a specter, you can close your eyes to the fact that, unlike the United States, the USSR firmly takes the side of the 1972 unlimited-duration treaty on the limitation of ABM defense systems. You can forget that Moscow proposes reaching speedy agreement on preventing the militarization of space and renouncing weapons intended for use from the earth against space and from space against targets on earth or in space. You can keep well out of the way of questions that you would have to answer under other circumstances.

There are many of these questions, questions that are very inconvenient and ticklish for Washington. If the situation would become more dangerous in the event of a Soviet breakthrough, why is it supposed to improve if America takes the lead in ABM defense, especially in view of the fact that it is not the USSR, but the United States that stubbornly refuses to assume a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? Suppose that in the space race the two powers gallop neck and neck like thoroughbreds in a horserace, the virtual equality will reciprocally negate military potentials, both offensive and defensive.

So why spend trillions on achieving an effect that could be obtained on the basis of a good consensus, almost for nothing? If Washington has suddenly realized how dangerous nuclear arms are for it too, then why go to so much trouble for nothing, why heap up mountains of weapons and try to protect these mountains with an "umbrella"? Why, as it embarks on ABM programs, is the United States not considering curtailing a single one of the programs to "modernize" its offensive forces? Because Washington is basically working toward having both a ramified ABM system and an inexhaustible potential for "vertical" and "horizontal escalation" of military threats and actions against any enemy, in any corner of the globe.

It is clearly dishonest of the secretary to promise an "absolutely reliable umbrella." He himself has more than once acknowledged that this is impossible. But this does not mean that the subtext underlying the equation involving "multilayered strategic defense" should not be examined. The existence of a developed ABM system could have a certain value for anyone who is oriented toward inflicting a massive surpise, preemptive nuclear strike. Such a system is attractive to those people in the United States who relish the options of "resolute actions" in response to a "threat," by which they mean, among other things, the potential enemy's ability to deal with threats created by Washington.

The argument in favor of the militarization of space is a concept of the arms race as a type of warfare, a concept invented by the U.S. rulers.

Much could be said about demagoguery on the part of C. Weinberger, who let slip, in the course of his speech, phrases like this: The United States "does not seek to seize territory or economic resources, nor does it want our own democratic system to triumph abroad if that democracy has to be maintained not through ideas, but by force of arms."

We advise the secretary to read the CIA's instructions for the Nicaraguan rebels, "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare," in which, "coincidentally," of course, they are also fighting against "tyrants." Talking about tests of the strength of "American leadership" and the importance of having a convincing "global strategy of deterrence," the speaker gave an assurance that the United States "does not seek to create new weapons that could lay waste an aggressor's territory."

The Tridents, Pershings, MX's, cruise missiles, and thousands of other types and classes of weapons have, you see, been created not to wreak devastation, but to demonstrate U.S. technological potential. Thank you, you have reassured me. I felt better at once.

But it must be supposed that all this hollow talk will not penetrate the casements of the American strategic command, which is constantly vigilant so as to ensure that at H-hour on D-day all the means of "deterrence" and the "defense of freedom" take off at precisely the appointed moment and in the first 20 minutes of the conflict annihilate 60 million Soviet people.

According to Washington's arrangements, 60 million will be "enough" to "break the Soviet people's will to resist." That is laid down by the "integrated comprehensive opeations plan" that inspires the head of the U.S. Armed Forces.

"The Weinberger doctrine," the prominent American scientists H. Bethe and K. Gottfried have stressed, "is firmly based on false premises, both military and political." True enough. But behind these errors there is not just an isolated hypocrite who paints himself first one color, now another, but the military-industrial complex, which determines the present face of the United States. That is the problem.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON U.S. POLICY OF STRENGTH

PM141034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Professor V. Zhurkin book review: "Roots of the Politics of Strength"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration's orientation toward politics of strength in international affairs, accompanied by a constant buildup of weapons, combines the specific features of Washington's latest strategy with the long-standing traditions of this power's imperialist foreign policy. This is why, in order to understand the laws and dynamics of U.S. imperialism's present policy, special importance is attached to scientific research that exposes a large segment of its history, from World War II to the present.

From this viewpoint, Professor A.N. Yakovlev's recently published monograph "From Truman to Reagan. Doctrines and Realities of the Nuclear Age" (Footnote) (A.N. Yakovlev: "From Truman to Reagan. Doctrines and Realities of the Nuclear Age" [Ot Trumana do Reygana. Doktriny i Realnosti Yadernogo Veka], Moscow, Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House, 400 pages, 1984) is of unquestionable interest. It extensively analyzes not only all the major doctrines of U.S. imperialism's foreign policy but also the factors determining it and the basic forms of its implementation. This serious and topical work investigates the aggressive potential of modern imperialism's leading power and, at the same time, the fundamental causes preventing it from casting the world into a nuclear holocaust.

The author proves substantively that contemporary Washington's bellicose militarism and chauvinism are a logical continuation of the United States' traditional expansionism. He lists among the factors determining U.S. strategy the real power and riches that turn the heads of the state's rulers and the cult of strength, which has been nurtured for decades and before which all moral principles and considerations retreat. An influence is also exerted by the fact that the country has not experienced a real war on its own territory -- neither the millions of victims, nor the devastated cities and towns, nor anything at all that would have a sobering effect or act as a psychological block to the acceptance of war in any of its forms.

The main manifestation of the aggressive nature of today's U.S. foreign policy is the threat of nuclear war that the United States is generating. The author reminds us that the United States, having launched the first imperialist war in history at the end of the 19th century, a war that resulted in the occupation and subsequent enslavement of Cuba, became in our age the first (and only) power to have used atomic weapons. It is the first to have developed new types of increasingly threatening nuclear weapons, it created the first global network of military, including nuclear bases in history, and it is openly threatening to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Detailed analysis of Washington's plans and doctrines fully justifies the conclusion that it has been preparing and is now prepared to carry out a nuclear attack and would carry it out [sovershil by ego] were it not opposed by powerful forces capable of delivering a crushing counterstrike. For 15 years now Washington has been unable to accept what is, for it, an unpleasant reality.

The monograph provides accurate and convincing answers to one of the most important questions of our times -- the causes of the U.S. ruling circles' switch to detente between the sixties and seventies and the subsequent sharp turn from detente to whipping up tension, desire for military superiority, and aggression. Sound arguments are used to show how and why, in the process of the struggle between advocates and opponents of easing international tension in the United States, its opponents gained the upper hand, toughened the U.S. foreign policy course, and reduced the gap between "cold" and "hot" war.

The book also vividly and graphically reveals the ideological basis of the turning point in U.S. policy. The author mercilessly exposes the ideas of "American exclusivity," messianism, the "right to rule," the "missionary purpose" in world development, America's "divine mission," and the constantly emerging specifically American forms of chauvinism that create a political climate for the flourishing of the most frenzied ultrarightwing forces. The most reactionary section of the U.S. ruling circles, guided by the doctrines of war and the arms race, are still hoping to reverse the march of history, despite the laws of social development.

The author correctly stresses that the danger in the U.S. Administration's foreign policy adventurism must not, of course, be underestimated. Neither are there, however, any grounds to overestimate it. There are forces -- both in America itself and beyond its borders -- that understand the historical hopelessness of the policy of militarism and war, are fully resolved to oppose this course, and possess adequate material and political potential to do this. Of course, what is also needed now, when world imperialism's politics have become extremely adventurist, is utmost vigilance by all who value peace on earth, and we are reminded of this anew by this fundamental and timely study.

SECOND REAGAN TERM OFFERS LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT

LD141835 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpts] The world press has recently been publishing quite a bit of material forecasting the future activity of the Republican administration in the United States in its second term following the ceremony on 21 January when the new cabinet takes office.

We Soviet people are naturally most interested in Washington's foreign policy course. We want to know what the attitude of the Republican administration will be toward our country. It must be recognized that so far in this area there has been very little that is encouraging. Over the past 4 years, relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have reached the lowest ebb since the cold war in the fifties. Almost everything built up over the decades by many Washington governments has been destroyed. And so, as a result, an extremely dangerous situation has come about, the more so because it has come about against a background of nuclear weaponry that guarantees mutual destruction many times over, and indeed the destruction of all civilization.

The logical question arises: Is it not time for the Republican administration to finally show that it cannot only destroy, but can also create? Is it not time for Washington to realize, that in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union there is only one possible alternative -- either we coexist, or we do not exist. There is no third way.

Well, unquestionably there are ways of normalizing relations, or improving the international atmosphere. The Soviet leadership has spoken of them more than once in the past few years, and now Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, in his recent replies to the paper THE WASHINGTON POST, again recalled them, again formulated the major proposals: a freeze on all nuclear weapons belonging to the nuclear powers; a general and total ban on testing nuclear weapons; an undertaking by the nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as has already been made by the Soviet Union; and lastly the prevention of the militarization of space.

These proposals, I repeat, were made a long time ago, and so far we have not received a concrete and sensible response to them. We shall be hoping that the administration coming into office in January will pay them the attention they deserve.

REAGAN REAFFIRMS 'POSITION OF STRENGTH' POLICY

LD141721 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the first Cabinet meeting since the recent elections, President Reagan set out his ideas about the aims and tasks of the administration for the second term of office. It can be seem from the President's statement that Washington intends to continue conducting a "position of strength" policy in the international arena. In particular, Reagan stated that he would seek an increase in military expenditures.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS U.S. PROPAGANDA AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD141909 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] You have just heard reports from many countries in connection with the International Day of Solidarity With the People of Nicaragua being marked today. It seems to me that exposure of that noisy propaganda campaign the United States is conducting against Nicaragua is also one form of that solidarity. The allegations that Soviet MIG aircraft are being supplied to Nicaragua have become a kind of apogee of this campaign.

However, all these calumnies very soon burst like soap bubbles. Weinberger himself, head of the U.S. Department of Defense, was compelled to admit that he has no information on this question in his possession. Moreover, in the television program "Meet the Press", the same Weinberger began to reproach the American observers that it was they who had fanned up this whole story.

However, the journalists did not leave this unanswered and started to say openly that is was not they who were making up fables but the administration's intelligence advisers. And, just as openly, the conversation began to deal with the question of why all this is being done.

THE WASHINGTON POST quoted a certain administration staff member -- an anonymous staff member, it is true -- who described this episode, in his words, as a deliberate experiment in the manipulation of public opinion. I must add that not only the Pentagon and the CIA, but also the foreign policy department of the United States engage in such manipulation. Its chief, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, speaking at the latest session of the Organization of American States taking place these days in Brazil, accused Nicaragua of a destabilizing build-up of its military potential. Shultz did not cite any facts to corroborate his words, for the very reason that they simply do not exist.

It is not difficult to guess what aims all of this hullaballoo is designed to serve, because the same Shultz states directly in Brasilia that the United States is prepared to repeat its Grenada experience if the conditions for that are created.

I recall that on the eve of its invasion of Grenada, Washington also alleged that this small island state represented a military danger. Now, similar assertions in relation to Nicaragua are intended to prepare the propaganda soil, or, as Shultz expresses himself, the conditions, for a fresh intervention. This is how it is all being done. Such are the means and methods of the American psychological war.

DOBRYNIN ADDRESSES CEREMONY IN SOVIET EMBASSY

LD150015 Moscow TASS in English 0003 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Washington 15 November TASS -- An official ceremony of the presentation to American readers of the book "Soviet-American Relations: Articles and Speeches by Konstantin Chernenko", brought out here by Praeger Publishers, one of the largest in the U.S., was held in the USSR Embassy in Washington. The publication of the book became a major event in the public and political life of the United States. The ceremony was attended by prominent politicians, representatives of the public, diplomatic corps, scientists, and workers in culture.

Anatoliy Dobrynin, ambassador of the USSR in the United States, addressed the gathering. He stressed that the book by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deals in detail with what can be and should be done to improve Soviet-American relations. The Soviet leader, the speaker said, is striving for an all-round lessening of tensions, for a relaxation in relations between the USSR and the United States, for holding talks on preventing nuclear war and limiting the nuclear arms race.

U.S. ASTRONAUTS' SATELLITE RETRIEVAL REPORTED

LD150035 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 14 TASS -- The flight of the U.S. Discovery spacecraft with five cosmonauts on board is going on. Today two cosmonauts went out into the space and carried out the operation of taking on board the communication satellite "Westar-6". On Monday a similar satellite, "Palapa-B2", was taken on board the spacecraft.

Last February both satellites failed to reach the calculated orbits because the inter-orbital towing vehicles went out of order. This failure resulted in big financial losses for insurance comapnies which paid 180 million dollars to the owners of the satellites -- the Government of Indonesia and the "Western Union" company. Apart from it, they paid 10.5 million dollars to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the "Hughes Aircraft" company which built the satellites for putting them off the orbit.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP MEMBER DESCRIBES PRC VISIT

OW131015 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet-China Friendship Society [SCFS], led by Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the SCFS Central Board and an academician, visited China not long ago at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With foreign Countries [CPAFFC] and the China-USSR Friendship Association [CUFA]. While in China, the Soviet delegation took part in celebrations of the 35th founding anniversary of the CUFA. Comrade (Grigoryev), responsible person of the Central Board of the SCFS, was one of the members on the SCFS delegation. Our correspondent called on (Grigoryev) and asked him about the delegation's impressions of the China visit. Now please listen to his talk.

Comrade (Grigoryev) said: The first thing I should mention is that our delegation was shown ddep concern by the CPAFFC and CUFA. Our delegation met and held talks on several occasions with Wang Bingnan, president, and Liang Geng and Wang Fulin, vice presidents, of the CPAFFC; Qu Wu, president, and Shi Zimang and (Zhang Yu), vice presidents, of the CUFA; and Yao Shuxian, secretary general of the CUFA and permanent member of the CPAFFC Board.

The Soviet delegation participated in the major celebration, that is, the general meeting celebrating the 35th founding anniversary of the CUFA. Academician Tikhvinskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation and first deputy chairman of the SCFS Central Board, delivered a speech at the meeting. He talked about the activities of the SCFS in the past 27 years since its founding. He told the meeting that the SCFS will continue to make contributions to consolidating the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China. At the solemn meeting, the Soviet delegation presented the CUFA with gifts, a large bust of Lenin, and felicitations on the CUFA's 35th founding anniversary from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the SCFS.

Comrade (Grigoryev) went on to say: We are grateful to our Chinese hosts for arranging a 4-day study tour for us of Shandong Province. We visited the cities of Jinan, Taian, Qufu, and Yanzhou where we toured museums, scenic spots, and places of historical interest. We also visited Shandong University. Our delegation was received by Li Zhen, first vice chairman [as heard] of the Shandong Provincial People's Government. We were very impressed by our visit there. In addition, we also went to the China-USSR Friendship Commune near Beijing where we acquainted ourselves with some aspects of the life and work of the commune's members.

Comrade (Grigoryev) said: While in China, we saw that achievements have been made by the workers of your honorable country in national construction and that the people's living standard is improving steadily. We wholeheartedly wish the Chinese people new successes.

I would like to take this opportunity to once again express our sincere gratitude to the leaders of the CPAFFC, CUFA, Shandong Provincial People's government, and the cities the Soviet delegation visited for the cordial and friendly reception they accorded us.

U.S., JAPAN END MAJOR MILITARY EXERCISE

LD150925 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, November 15 (TASS) -- The Japanese and U.S. Air Forces ended a major joint exercise in the area of Hokkaido island today. The four-dav maneuvers involved fighters and bombers from both countries, which practiced interaction in dogfights and raids on ships and ground targets. The operations were guided by American officers from an AWACS C-3A air-borne warning and command plane which had been specially sent to Hokkaido by the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force"

Aerial war games over Hokkaido have become an integral part of the unbroken series of exercises which have been conducted by the armed forces of the two countries for several consecutive months now. Hokkaido was the site of a major exercise of Japanese ground troops and U.S. Marines right before the start of the latest air force maneuvers which are, in their turn, to be followed up today with an unprecedently large-scale exercise by the navies of the two countries in Far Eastern waters, involving three American attack aircraft-carriers and 12 Japanese missile-carrying destroyers.

DPRK PARTY JOURNAL HAILS TIES WITH USSR

PM140928 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Firm Basis"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Nov -- The Korean people value the relations of friendship, cohesion, and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet people and will continue to make all efforts to comprehensively strengthen and develop these relations and stand shoulder to shoulder against imperialism, for the victory of socialism and communism, the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee political and theoretical organ KULLOJA writes.

Today, the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the CPSU, are actively struggling to improve the society of developed socialism. The last CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session demonstrated the continuity and consistency of the CPSU's political line, the profound trust of the entire Soviet people in the party Central Committee headed by its general secretary, K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the unity and cohesion of the Soviet people, and their firm resolve to march along the charted path.

The journal emphasizes that the recent visit to the USSR by Kim Il-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president, was an important event in the further development of Soviet-Korean friendship, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and lasting relations of class alliance.

NEW MONUMENT TO SOVIET SOLDIERS ERECTED IN DPRK

PM121449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Symbol of Great Friendship"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Nov -- A new monument, "Liberation," in honor of the Soviet servicemen who fell in the fighting to liberate Korea from the Japanese invaders, is being erected in the DPRK capital.

The imposing 80-meter obelisk will rise on the site of the present monument in the center of the city on Moran-bong Mountain. The USSR state coat of arms and flag will be engraved in granite, as will inscriptions in Russian and Korean and bas-reliefs marking the Soviet servicemen's heroic exploits and the indestructible friendship of the USSR and DPRK peoples.

The Korean people, the speeches delivered by those taking part in a meeting here stressed, will always remember the liberation struggle of the Soviet Union, which paid for Korea's freedom with its blood. the Soviet Army's successful combat operations against the Japanese militarists and the defeat of the Kwantung army created favorable conditions for building a new society in the north of the country. The USSR rendered the young republic a large amount of material aid and moral support during the years of its patriotic liberation war against the U.S. interventionists and in its postwar restoration. Today, the Soviet people actively support the Korean people's struggle to build socialism and for the country's peaceful unification.

The new monument, those assembled noted, will be an unfading symbol of great Soviet-Korean friendship. It will be erected by the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

GLOBAL 'INDIGNATION' AT UN DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD142259 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 15 TASS -- The fuss around the so-called "Afghan question", whose discussion was imposed on the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly by the forces of imperialism and reaction, arounsed legitimate indignation of the international community. Representatives of Bulargria, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Laos and of many other countries described it as another attempt at interfering in the internal affairs of the sovereign state, member of the United Nations Organisation, as a flagrant violation of international law and the United Nations Charter.

It is perfectly obvious that behind it is the police of some states, designed to preserve and fan up tensions both around Afghanistan and in the internaitonal plane, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations. The U.S.-led imperialism and reaction, which made terrorism a state policy, are waging the undeclared war against Afghanistan. This policy poses a real threat to independence and peaceful co-existence of the peoples of South-West and South Asia.

AFGHAN ECONOMY GROWS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

LD142217 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The Afghan Government has reported that the nation had coped with the main targets of its economic plan for the past year, according to the Afghan calendar, which ended on 20 March 1984. The arable lands in the country increased by more than 2,000 hectares. The output target for natural gas was overreached by 12 and 1/2 percent and the production of chemical fertilizers went up by 22.6 percent. Now an analysis of these data from an Afghan economics expert, Ardinah Sankin. This is what he writes:

It is necessary to take into account first of all the fact that the Afghan economy is developing in the conditions of an undeclared war waged by the imperialists and reactionaries. The economic damage to the nation caused by the actions of the counterrevolutionaries exceeds 35 billion afghanis, with 50 afghanis to one dollar being the exchange rate. [as heard] And that sum is one-half of all the investments made in the country's economy in the 20 years before the revolution. This sum does not include the losses Afghanistan has incurred because of measures of economic pressure exerted on it by Western countries.

However, it was a futile attempt to strain the April Revolution of 1978 economically. This is shown by the mere fact that in the past Afghan year, gross national product rose by 6 percent against the year of the revolution. The national revenue increased by 6.3 percent and farm output was more than 7 percent greater. Last year, some 100 industrial projects were placed into operation. Out of this number, 29 are in the private sector of the economy. The considerable expansion of business activity by private employers shows a growth in the trust of the local capitalists in the Afghan Government. At that same time, the share of the state sector in industry has increased by 20 percent since the revolution.

'MYTH' OF NO SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REVOLUTION REFUTED

LD150641 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Vladimir Turov commentary: "Focus on Asia"]

[Excerpts] It's enough to have a look at a map of Afghanistan to realize that geography doomed the nation to suffer from thirst. Rivers crossing the country dry up in summer. Peasants led lives of misery on their waterless soil for centuries. This destiny was shared by the inhabitants of the Nangarhar Valley, which was called Dead Valley.

Afghan and Soviet specialists had to work hard to make the dry stony system belonging to the Jalalabad complex, unique because a considerable part of the main 70 km. canal of this system lies in a tunnel cut through rock.

The land revived. The state farms established there yield two harvests a year, rich crops of wheat, olives, and citrus fruits. One of Afghanistan's first state farms, Hariabad, is located 30 km away from Jalalabad, the center of Nangarhar Province.

People in Hariabad work well. Equally well their self-defense unit give rebuff to terrorist bands. Pakistan lies a stone's throw from there, no more than 15 km away, so no one is surprised at seeing that, when setting out for their fields, farmers take along not only farm implements with them but also rifles. Their revolutionary gains have to be protected. Yes, despite the falsehoods and slander of Afghanistan's enemies, the major force guarding the gains of the April Revolution are the working people themselves. This is a significant fact. It exposes the absurdity of the myth invented by the imperialists and their minions that the Afghan people give no support to the April Revolution.

TRANSPORT SAFETY MEASURES IN DRA DETAILED

LD150050 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Our special correspondent (Leonid Zolotoretskiy) reports from Afghanistan:

Bond transport is not only the main type, but perhaps the only type of transport for carrying national economic freight in Afghanistan. It is precisely for this reason that the enemies have conducted a real "road war" against the DRA.

Carrying freight by road is a complicated matter not only because of the nature of the countryside -- there are high mountains here -- but also because attacks on convoys occur in many places. To organize traffic in such conditions and, even more, to ensure its safety is not easy. What is particularly important here is the cooperation between the Afghan authorities and the units of the Soviet servicemens' contingent that help to ensure safety.

The main result of this cooperation is the uninterrupted supply of all necessities to the capital and other towns of the country: foodstuffs, building materials, and fuel.

The complicated situation on the roads teaches one to be vigilant. It is necessary to rigorously check incoming freight, and the credentials of drivers and passengers.

Lieutenant Gafar is the head of a Sarandoy post. The Sarandoy are the people's militia. The post checks on traffic entering Kabul on the road leading from the north, that is the border with the USSR, via the Hindu Kush and the Salang Pass.

[Begin video recording of Gafar] Traffic security is provided by the joint efforts of the Afghan Army, military, security organs, and units of armed party members in close cooperation with the popu'ation and units of Soviet servicemen. Soviet aid to the republic is invaluable, because the roads of Afghanistan in the present conditions are the roads of life.

SOVIET PUBLIC SENDS PACKAGES TO TROOPS IN DRA

PM091140 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 p 4

[Special correspondent A. Tarasov report under the rubric "Place of Service Afghanistan": "Parcel from Home"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow -- The landing must be fast. The rotor whistles overhead and beneath its hurricane-like draft we drag 20 heavy paper sacks and cardboard boxes into the hold. Flight engineer Vladimir Tekutov helps the loading party and slams the door shut; a minute later city districts are rushing past below us. The two helicopters are on course. Somewhere ahead are mountains well known to both commanders, Gennadiy Abalakov and Anatoliy Lukyanenko. To be a helicopter pilot in the mountains is a special art requiring special courage. They have carried out countless takeoffs and landings and have helped countless mountain inhabitants by delivering all sorts of goods, often under machine gun fire from bandit ambushes.

Although today's cargo is not difficult to transport, it is still special. I think that the mustachioed Abalakov, the seemingly quite young Lukyanenko, and all their crew like to be involved with delivering it.

A flight across Afghanistan -- but in fact it is also from Moscow and Tula, Ashkhabad and Brest, Leningrad and Alma-Ata, Tbilisi and Novosibirsk...from our country's many cities, which become one for all those who are separated from it for a time.

Our helicopters' cargo is Komsomol gifts to military subunits. The last "shipment" from the USSR was just a day ago. The Komsomol lads are still holding their backs; they unloaded 10 metric tons from the plane, but the heavier, the better -- however much their shoulders ache.

Let's look at the inventory and what the servicemen have been sent by their far-off kinsmen and fellow countrymen. Mary Komsomol Obkom from Turkmenia sent a "Yunost" television, three radio receivers, a radiogram, two cameras, films, photographic paper, developing trays, an enlarger, records, guitars, posters, paint and paintbrushes, writing sets.....Krasnoyarsk Obkom sent 29 pectoral exercisers, volleyball nets, 6 volleyballs, 100 pairs of running shoes, checkers and chess sets....Sumy, Dnepropetrovsk, Tula, Gorkiy, Rostov, Penza, Aktyubinsk, and other obkoms sent cameras, receivers, electric razors, trainers, dominoes, soccer jerseys, ballpoint pens, paper, posters, towels, handkerchiefs, razor racks, photograph albums, paint, badminton and tennis sets, accordions, combs, envelopes, soap and soap trays, notepads, socks, fasteners, drawing pins, exercise books, dumbbells, toothbrushes, flashlights, and photographic chemicals. From sunny fruit-growing regions there are juices, dried fruits, pastes, and jam needed in hospitals and medical battalions. Everywhere there are books, dozens of kilograms of books -- adult and children's books, art books, political books, and study books. They have touching inscriptions -- from school classes, families, and teams of workers.

You just feel like reading these lists through to the last line, because imagine how a tired lad will smile after he returns from guard duty or a difficult mountain march and picks up even the most trivial greeting from his homeland: a comb, a handkerchief, or a white piece of cloth for his undercollar. It means they remember. They are worried. At their distant post, lads who have not seen a movie for months can watch the "Yunost'g" small screen; how is their beloved Dnepr faring against Spartak or Zenit [Soviet soccer teams] When drivers on a trip have a break they can sling a volleyball net between the sides of their trucks and jump for the ball, which, it is true, does not last long under the blows of their heavy palms....

The only groans I heard from the young Komsomol workers were at the multitude of postal crates and wrappers for printed matter. Even if you pull out lots of nails you get badly scratched, and a great deal of material falls to pieces en route.... The ideal container, they say, would simply be a single large bolted crate, and it is a good idea to sort the soap from the candy and put them in separate parcels.

All right, those are details. The main thing is to distribute what is received fairly and not to offend anyone. The Komsomol workers Tolya Shimko, Viktor Kuzmin, and Volodya Moiseyenko are very concerned about the most distant and inaccessible spots from where it is difficult to reach the nearest military trading organization and where mail is not delivered very often.

Helicopters, trucks, and armored personnel carriers going in the right direction deliver these small but necessary greetings from home. There is one such trip today. The people who have put these parcels together must know who gets them and where, and in what specific situation and circumstances.

Here is the position: Jagged rock cliffs are visible through the windows on both sides, and the helicopter descends lower and lower between them until it lands on a tiny pad by a turbulent stream at the very bottom.

"Now we have to go back up." We are met at the pad by deputy political officer Vasiliy Karkhin; like all the officers here, he is in fatigues and a faded panama. "Up there. Only this time, on foot. But ask the crews if they mind waiting or not; helicopter pilots don't like being in the same place for long."

The crews look up at the jagged cliffs and then at our pile of sacks. "Of course we can wait a bit for that...."

We are ordered to strictly follow the path, going in the footsteps of the deputy political officer, not a step to the right or the left. There are mines. When they left the village, the dushmans strewed mines wherever they could, in the streets and yards and on the approaches to the village. That is why people still cannot return here; the sappers have not finished their work. It is strange and sad to see so many deserted households with overgrown gardens. It is an amazingly beautiful spot near the life-giving mountain stream in the cool of the valley. The counterrevolution wants to turn everything into a desert; it seeks to turn evrything into ashes rather than leave it to the people.

We climb a hill. After a long altercation, Lieutenant Andrey Popov won the honor of going up with the heavy box on his shoulders from KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. He is not going to give up, but, even so, near the top he starts swaying from the weight. When we reach the height of 2,026 meters he is red-faced and covered in sweat, his collar is undone, his belt is slipping, but he is triumphant. It is nice to be an acting Santa Claus even in this heat....

The people at the post, it is true, are not especially surprised by the climb. For these lads, forced marches lasting many days with full kit from one mountain top to another have long been a normal occurrence. Now we have arrived and there is water and food....

The post is on the hilltop. From here, they can watch to ensure that nobody stops the sappers working. We go inside. The floor is ordinary household linoleum. Moreover, there is a homemade mat by each bunk and slippers to change into by the entrance so as not to dirty the room. This campaign for domestic comfort can be seen anywhere here. In the most unenviable external circumstances, people strive not to let themselves go.

At the post on the hill, you can have an excellent geography lesson. Stanislav Pryadchenko, the machine gunner, is from Rostov. Sasha Biryukov, the commander of the mortar crew, is from "Friendship" Sovkhoz, Ryazan Oblast. Igor Shveda, the radio telephonist, is from "Pobeda" Kolkhoz, Voroshilovgrad Oblast. ("We take special care of Igor; he's our cook.") Serezha Razgon, the grenade thrower, is from Talnyy, Cherkassy Oblast. Deputy Platoon Commander Volodya Afonin is from Tikhvin. Semen Konovalov is from Stavropol; Yura Sheremet, the medical instructor, is from Kiev; and Valera Danilov is almost a neighbor, he is from Vyshgorod....

The family details are also worth recounting. Their fathers lay pipelines, cut timber on saw frames, are carpenters, drive trucks, and carry out installation work. Their mothers are letter-carriers, sales assistants, electricians, engineers, horticulturists.... The lads themselves have managed to graduate from technical college, to master the T-150 tractor, to train horses, or enter an institute....

What do your letters from home say? "Do not let your comrades and commanders down...." What do you say? "Everything is fine, nobody is acting the hero. You have to help people, who would refuse? The main thing is for them not to be worried. Only we are out of envelopes and paper."

This is where our box with the bulging writing set came in handy, eliciting cries of approval. As the exercisers, chess sets, dice, colored pencils, camera, "A Hero of Our Time," and another 15 books did in their turn.... But the soccer ball is not very suitable right now. "Not all the mines have been cleared yet, and the ball might run where it should not. We can hardly tie it to a post and swing it on a string."

Any requests? Soldiers' usual requests, as you would expect. Razor racks with strops and mirrors...but if absolutely necessary the military trading store will call and we can get them. Cassettes of songs, only our beloved Soviet songs; send as many as possible. That is what we are short of, to be honest. You soon get bored with foreign stuff. Cigarettes? It is better not to have cigarettes. The less you smoke the less thirsty you get, and you often have to travel in the mountains without water.

...What is the most difficult thing? Going uphill for the first time with full kit, and carrying mortar base plates or casings into the bargain. You blow all the water at once through inexperience, and then you just lick your lips continually. You think: When is this mountain going to end? If you had known you were going to do this you would have taken up climbing at kindergarten....

What about the danger? "Well, 4 days ago a guard was shot at from out of the ravine over there. See the holes? They are from a machine gun. No one was hit. They want to prevent the restoration of the hamlet."

...A sandstorm is blowing up. The brown mist enters through a crack as the wind gusts. Slowly it settles and spreads; everything is covered by a layer of dusty powder. It covers the beds and the recently cleaned lino on the floor. What the heck, just start over.

On our next flight we encounter something quite different, a hamlet that is alive with peaceful inhabitants. Clothing is drying in the yards and kids are squinting curiously at the helicopter. A ball is flying around on the volleyball pitch in the Afghan garrison's compound.

"Who is our main addressee?" Gennadiy Borchenko and Sergey Nureyev, the assault troops' commander and deputy political officer do not think long. "Everyone actually. It is a pity though. We can't reach a single post just now; we would have to spend the night there. In general, we ensure the security of the roads in this area. The people are now returning to the hamlet and living a peaceful life. That infuriates the dushmans, and they creep up firing mortars and machine guns. We saw two children wounded, a boy and a girl, poor mites; they were caught in surprise fire and panicked. Sergeant Sergey Lyapakh, the company Komsomol organizer, noticed them, reached them under fire, carried them both out in his arms, took them to the medical center, gave them first aid and sent them to hospital. The parents arrived; you have never seen people so moved. We advanced to that cliff, 2,272 meters high. We secured the hamlet from gunfire. Now, our lads are settling in. We will bring them stoves and we have gotten small shower units.... The lads eat quite well, they even manage to make cakes and dumplings on birthdays. They are brave, happy, inventive lads. Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Kharchenko, Sergey Lyapakh, Sergeant Vladimir Tyshkevich, Junior Sergeant Nikolay Vatov...."

...The MI-8's hold was empty. The parcels had been delivered to their final destination, but the sense of duty remains. Duty to the lads who in the actions of their young lives have embodied such a meaningful concept: international duty.

The rotors build up speed. There is a cloud of sand and a roar. However, they do not go away: they stand there, bent under the pressure of the down draft, gripping their panamas which are being wrenched away by the wind. They are figures in fatigues, which makes it hard to tell from afar whether they are officers or soldiers. Being close to the helicopter is like being close to the home with which they have just had a short meeting.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS NEW BOOK ON AFGHANISTAN

PM140951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Book Review": "Afghanistan Is Struggling and Creating"]

[Text] Afghanistan. A new anthology entitled "Afghanistan: Struggle and Creation" (Footnote) (["Afghanistan: Borba i Sozidaniye"] compiled by O. Cherneta: Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1984, 143 pages, 30 kopeks) opens with general information about our southern neighbor. The collective authors have set themselves the task of relating Afghanistan's historical past and the present stage of the country's development.

In the first chapter the reader will find physical and geographical facts. A detailed description of the population of Afghanistan, which is a multinational state, is supplemented by information on the Afghan people's way of life.

The next chapter tells of Afghanistan's history and how the country's freedom-loving people have stubbornly and heroically fought for freedom in the course of the history of their development. On 27 April 1978, as a result of the revolutionary action under the leadership of the PDPA and the Afghan Army, with the support of the broad masses of the people, a national democratic, antifeudal, anti-imperialist revolution was victorious in the country. The majority of the country's population came out in support. True to the Leninist principles of peace and cooperation, the Soviet Union was the first to recognize the DRA.

This chapter goes on to discuss what the April Revolution meant for the Afghan people and what opportunities it opened up for Democratic Afghanistan in the development of broad transformations in the political, social, and cultural spheres. This was in the interests of the people's masses and the country's further movement along the path of national and social progress. Facts are cited about the successes achieved in industry and agriculture, education and health care, and art.

The third chapter is devoted to the DRA Armed Forces. It traces the history of the creation and development of the Afghan Army as it was before the April Revolution and as it has since become, having been transformed into the reliable defender of the Afghan people.

It is well known that the Afghan people are having to create a new life in the difficult conditions of the undeclared war that has been unleashed and is being waged against them by the forces of imperialism and reaction. The authors of the anthology prove convincingly that only on the basis of foreign military and financial assistance is the Afghan counterrevolution, entrenched outside the DRA, capable of committing armed raids on Afghan soil. The motive force behind the dushmans has long been American dollars, and the weapons with which they kill peaceful inhabitants are put into their hands by foreign masters. All this is confirmed by numerous facts in the book.

However, it is not only the DRA Armed Forces that are rebuffing the country's enemies. The Afghan people have risen in defense of the gains of the April Revolution. A whole chapter of the anthology is devoted to the volunteer defenders of the revolution -- the Malisham, detachments of which are springing up in the most remote corners of Afghanistan.

The last chapter of the book is entitled "According to the Duty of Internationalists." It is devoted to the assistance that the Soviet Union has given to the Afghan people in their struggle for a new life throughout the history of Soviet-Afghan relations. When, as a result of the actions of external aggressive forces, a serious threat was created to the DRA's sovereignty and integrity in late 1979, the USSR, in accordance with requests from the Afghan leadership, brought a limited contingent of troops into Afghan territory. This section of the anthology gives a convincing, well argued expose of the inventions of Western reactionary circles and those who support them, who try to do all they can to distort the nature of the USSR's policy in relation to Afghanistan and the true aims of the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA.

Soviet people are observing with great attention and sympathy how modern Afghanistan is struggling and creating. They want to learn as much as possible about that country. This book published by the Military Publishing House will help to satisfy this interest.

PRAVDA EXAMINES INDIA'S PROGRESS, GANDHI'S DEATH

PM141156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[Article by special correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and V. Korovikov: "India: Loyal to the Chosen Path"]

[Text] Delhi, November -- Fall in India is somewhat like spring in Europe. The air is fresh and cool. The familiar roses, gladiolus, and carnations are in bloom but the tropical flowers of the hot summer are fading. It is customary at this time to see harvest festivals, wedding processions, and houses and temples adorned with countless garlands and bouquets. However, on the last day of October, India's 700 million people were plunged into deep mourning. All the flowers were in tribute solely to Indira Gandhi, who had been villainously murdered. The Teen Murti Bhavan Memorial Hall, where for 3 days millions of Indians bade farewell to I. Gandhi, was overflowing with flowers and each mourner brought at least one flower with him. The 14-km route of the funeral cortege along the streets of Delhi to the site of the cremation was strewn with rose petals.

The Indian people's grief is boundless. Not only because a monstrous murder has been committed but also because a national leader has died; one whose name, in a country divided by caste barriers, religious beliefs, and social contradictions, is linked by millions of people with India's unity, social progress, democratic development, and its establishment as a great power.

"Indira Gandhi, " THE NATIONAL HERALD wrote, "was a most popular leader, the only one who was known in every part of the country.... She was not only the country's prime minister, she was also its hope."

These hopes are inseparable from the new India's undoubted successes. This country, which until recently knew only the wooden plow, is now among the world's top 10 states in terms of industrial production volume. The state sector of the Indian economy is growing and strenghtening. In the last fiscal yar, over 200 leading Indian associations and enterprises achieved a net profit of 6.18 billion rupees. Major new capital investments have been made in the state sector, whose export production has increased considerably. India's pride is the state-owned steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, and Raurkela, which have considerably increased their output and last year alone made it possible to reduce metal imports by 1 million metric tons. The construction of another huge ferrous metallurgy plant is in full swing in Vizagaptnam. These and other successes in India's economic development are directly linked with its fruitful cooperation with the socialist countries.

However, the more substantial India's successes, the more malicious its enemies become in their attempts to destabilize the situation in the country. The crime coincided with one of the tensest and most difficult periods in India's recent history. For 2 years now it has been seething with strife among the religious communities and subversive actions by separatists and terrorists.

What is the cause of this? India's population is drawn from dozens of nationalities speaking many languages. The discrepancy in the levels of economic development and incomes of certain regions and different social groups is great. Capitalism intensifies the social contradictions by making a few very wealthy. Tens of millions of needy people seek shelter in the cities but often they merely swell the ranks of the unemployed and homeless and become easy prey for political adventurists and religious fanatics.

There are also acute problems in the rural regions, where three-fourths of the country's huge population live. Although reforms have been carried out during the years of independence (for example, the rights of private landowners have been abolished), the life of the peasants, particularly the tens of millions of landless and hired labor families, remains difficult.

Various nationalist and localist parties and groupings have appeared in the Indian political arena recently, widely exploiting the religious and caste divisions for their own selfish interests. Indira Gandhi drew attention to this in her final speech, deli - vered in Orissa State the day before her assassination. She said: "We must ensure that the masses do not become the victims of intercommunity discord, caste prejudices, religious fanaticism, and linguistic problems."

The most acute negative phenomena have been observed in Punjab, where religious fanatics and political extremists, with manifest material and political support from imperialist forces, began struggling against the central authorities and demanding exclusive privileges for the state. The "theoreticians" of Sikh exclusiveness based in Britain and the United States also put forward the slogan of the secession of the Sikh inhabited regions from India and the creation of a religious state, so-called "Khalistan." This schismatic movement has switched to overt terrorist activity. A wave of political killings and subversive actions has swept through the Punjab. The Golden Temple in Amritsar and other religious buildings were turned into strongholds and asylums for extremist gangs. The Indira Gandhi government was forced to declare a state of emergency in Punjab, and in June the troops were ordered to eliminate the terrorist gangs there. The Golden Temple, where the main terrorist forces were entrenched, was taken by storm. A heavy blow was struck against the internal enemies of Indian unity.

This blow was not just against its internal enemies. As investigations have shown, the strands of the plot stretch from Punjab to Pakistan and further west. As Indira Gandhi stated at that time in parliament, "there is a close link between the inter-community feuding and imperialist policy aimed at splitting India. Herein lies the essence and significance of the events in Punjab."

Against this backdrop, the "Khalistan" ringleaders, who had found refuge in Britain, the United States, and in the capitals of certain other Western states, began making wide use of the mass media to conduct an overt and malicious anti-Indian campaign. In an interview broadcast by the BBC in summer, J. Chohan, the self-styled "president" of "Khalistan," cynically stated that Indira Gandhi would be murdered by terrorists infiltrated into the country.

In her final interview published in full in the Bombay magazine BLITZ after her death, Indira Gandhi particularly stressed that the assistance the separatists are receiving from abroad is aimed not only at fanning internal strife but also at undermining India's independent foreign policy course.

In fact, this is one of the main goals of world imperialism's anti-Indian policy. In the present acutely aggravated international atmosphere, India and its prime minister, as head of the Nonaligned Movement, have begun playing an increasingly active and positive role in the struggle against the arms race, the threat of nuclear war, the militarization of the Indian Ocean, and the neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries. This is why regimes hostile to India are so vigorously pursuing a policy of "encirclement," massive armament, and the creation of new military bases near India's borders. Provocative fictions are being circulated about India's "aggressiveness" (special note was made of this by Indira Gandhi in her interview in BLITZ when she pointed out that such rumors are being disseminated by the "pro-Western lobby in Pakistan"), about the preparation of strikes against Pakistani nuclear facilities, about India's "inevitable" interference in the internal conflict in Sri Lanka, and so forth.

External factors cannot be ignored when analyzing the causes of the 31 October tragedy. The Indian press is openly pointing to the hypocritical stance of certain Western states' leaders. While expressing sympathy over Indira Gandhi's death, they are doing nothing to prevent the dangerous activity of the anti-Indian subversive terrorist organizations operating on the territory of those states. A leading article in the NATIONAL HERALD, which is close to the government, bluntly asks: "How can we believe Mrs Thatcher's mellifluous words about friendship with India when her government refuses to ban the activity of those who are thirsting for the blood of India's leaders and are openly trying to split our country?" India has demanded that the British authorities prosecute the "Khalistan" extremists whose ringleaders state that they are sending a new group of terrorists to India and threaten violence against Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. However, London continues to claim that there is insufficient evidence against the extremists. Their leader's residence even enjoys police protection. The Indian Government has made similar representations to Washington. The anti-Indian activity in the West continues and is causing legitimate alarm and indignation in India.

India's internal and external enemies were counting on the fact that the murder of Indira Gandhi would cause a profound internal crisis. Even though the country has experienced a tragic week of fratricidal strife, these schemes have failed. The absolute majority of the population did not heed the fanatics' provocative appeals, even in those areas and cities gripped by serious rioting. Furthermore, many instances have come to light in which Hindus rescued Sikhs who were being persecuted by rioters and hid them in their homes. V.D. Chopra, a well-known Indian journalist and chief editor of LINK magazine, told us how he heard a knock at his front door in the evening of 1 November when the riots were at their height.

Two neighbors came in. One was a Hindu, the other a Sikh. They said that they had set up a group to protect the neighborhood and asked if he would take part in the night patrol. They kept watch all night long -- these people of different views, religious persuasions, and professions. This nocturnal vigil, he said, gave us all the confidence that the forces of hatred and schism will not triumph and that the future belongs to the kind of India for which Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi struggled.

The open letter from 15 prominent Sikh writers, poets, and artists published in the newspapers on 6 November is also notable in this respect. They expressed gratitude to their "Hindu brothers" for their help to the victims and for saving the lives of their fellow citizens in Delhi. Your courage and humanity are an example to all the country's citizens, the letter said.

Note is also being made here of the exceptional composure, self-control, and firmness shown during these anxious and difficult days by the young Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. A great role in the restoration of order was played by Army units and the numerous peace and accord committees formed by the inhabitants of cities gripped by unrest. Thousands of peace marches are now being held throughout India issuing calls to strengthen national unity and defend the state's territorial integrity against internal and external subversive forces.

It is now necessary to rapidly heal the wounds and help the victims. The government has given out large grants, donations are being collected throughout the country, and the repair of damaged buildings has begun.

The main slogan of thepresent day and the basic political task are to strengthen the country's unity and expose and disarm the agents of reaction. The Communist Party of India National Council issued the following appeal to the people. "In the present situation, unity of action by the patriotic and democratic forces is urgently needed to reliably safeguard the country's integrity and preserve peace throughout the world. There cannot be two opinions on this score."

The Rajiv Gandhi government, which has received the broad support of the population and many political parties, has declared its intention to continue the policy of the struggle for peace, active participation in the Nonaligned Movement, support for the developing countries' interests, and the continuation of the fruitful and traditional cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community states.

An election campaign is essentially already being launched in India. The present parliament's powers expire in January 1985. A number of right-wing opposition parties are trying for their own selfish purposes to aggravate the country's difficulties, thereby objectively playing into the extremists' hands. Furthermore, some politicians here accused Indira Gandhi of exaggerating the danger posed by the actions of the terrorists and separatists. Wednesday 31 October showed tragically who was right in this dispute between Indira Gandhi and the opposition. India will never forget the lesson of "black Wednesday," many people here have told us.

The general elections and the beginning of the implementation of a new 5-year plan for the country's development will be important landmarks for determining the ways and aims of further strengthening a democratic and united India.

"Food, work, and productivity," that was how India's Planning Commission concisely formulated the main tasks of the 7th 5-Year Plan. The rate of the country's economic development has been set at more than 5 percent per annum. A broad package of measures has been planned to further increase labor productivity and develop agriculture and food production. India had a record grain harvest this year.

India is facing tremendous tasks. Their successful solution, many Indian newspapers are noting these days, now, more than ever requires joint efforts by all democratic and national-patriotic forces in the country and the continuation of its present foreign policy course.

....On Sunday 11 November, Indira Gandhi's ashes will be scattered over the Himalayas' snowy peaks and the glacier that forms the source of the sacred Ganges. The majestic Himalayas seem to symbolize those lofty goals that India's great people must achieve in the future.

WORLD MEDIA CITED ON GANDHI ASSASSINATION

PM141551 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Nov 84 p 9

[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA "Dossier": "Shots in Delhi: The Real State of Affairs"]

[Text] The foreign press is intensely following the development of the situation in India following the tragic death of Indira Gandhi, and the investigation into the circumstances of her assassination. Today we publish extracts from articles that raise this question: Who directed the assassins' hands, and for what purpose?

"The very first data revealed by the investigation attest to the existence of a veritable conspiracy in which high-ranking Sikh military men are involved. It is an open secret that the demands of Sikh extremists for the creation of an independent state are actively supported by Pakistan, which is armed and financed by the United States. Despite the fact that the Indian press does not write openly of the involvement of any foreign power in I. Gandhi's assassination, many newspapers consider that crime to be part of a prearranged and well organized plan aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country." -- L'HUMANITE (France)

"Indians are convinced that the Reagan administration cares little for the future of Delhi and that Washington will continue to supply Pakistan with more and more new types of arms. From the Indian viewpoint this in no way contributes to improving Delhi's working relations with Islamabad." -- THE NEW YORK TIMES (United States)

"The Pakistani press has evidently been turned into a forum for statements by so-called supporters of 'Khalistan' (a separate Sikh state), ensuring them an opportunity to engage in anti-Indian propaganda.

"Supporters of 'Khalistan" arrived in Pakistan on the pretext of attending an annual religious meeting dedicated to the memory of Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion." -- PTI agency (India)

"Ziaul Haq has not passed the test of his sincerity. Immediately after his return from Delhi, where he assured R. Gandhi of Islamabad's desire to create relations of trust and friendship between India and Pakistan, Pakistani news organs began publishing inflammatory articles, citing the separatists' criminal leaders, who call for terror in India. In an interview in the newspaper NAWA-E WAQT Adjaib Singh, one of the extremists' leaders, said that 'death squads' consisting of Sikh kamikazes will soon be infiltrated into India from the United States, Canada, and Britain to carry out acts of terrorism in this country." -- NATIONAL HERALD (India)

"The Delhi newspaper STATESMAN has declared that, as evidenced by intelligence data, Rajiv Gandhi and President Zail Singh of India, who is a Sikh, are at the top of a 'hit' list drawn up by Sikh terrorists.

"Several months ago Rajiv Gandhi was the target of threats by Sikh extremists of the 'Dashmesh Regiment' organization" -- AP (United States)

"The United States cannot claim ignorance about the subversive activity of Sikh extremists living in the United States. The fact that Washington closes its eyes to the inflammatory statements and actions of this fanatical grouping strengthens suspicions of ties between Sikh extremists and the CIA" -- HINDUSTAN TIMES (India)

"In an interview that he gave back in 1981 Jagjit Singh Chohan, a high-ranking leader of the Sikh separatists in Canada,,guardedly hinted that Sikhs count on the assistance of the American CIA. He said then that the separatist movement intends to go through three stages in its development. The last stage is to be the fury of the crowd directed against Sikhs, which will force them to take up arms by way of self-defense." -- GLOBE AND MAIL (Canada)

"The question is whether Indira Gandhi was really not so far from the truth in asserting that operations being conducted by foreign intelligence services with the assistance of Pakistan pursue the aim of destabilizing the situation in India. Where was the decision made to physically liquidate one of the staunchest champions of the principle of non-alignment?" -- PEOPLE'S WORLD (United States).

INDIA ARRESTS PAKISTANI AGENTS, 'TERRORISTS'

LD141125 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 14 TASS -- Another five agents of Pakistani special services and two terrorists from among Sikh separatist groupings, which advocate the creation of a puppet state of "Khalistan" in the territory of the Indian State of Punjab, have been arrested by India's security forces in Jammu and Kashmir. Firearms, grenades, and a large amount of instigatory literature have been seized as well.

The newspaper DECCAN HERALD points out that large-scale operations are being carried out in Jammu and Kashmir to put a stop to the intrigues of local extremist groupings and their Pakistani followers. The newspaper writes that there are serious apprehensions that Punjabi extremists will try jointly with other reactionary groupings to step up subversive activity in that state. In this connection measures have been taken to prevent an illegal penetration of anti-Indian elements across the control line which separates the Pakistan-occuped part of Jammu and Kashmir from India as well as to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Indian territory. According to a statement by Lieutenant-General Ravat, deputy chief of staff of the Indian Army, army units on the border with Pakistan have been alerted to repulse any provocations.

PAKISTAN WANTS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN REGION

LD100043 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Viktor Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] In the past few weeks, the events connected with the development of U.S.-Pakistani relations in the military sphere have attracted attention. First, Pakistan's foreign minister, Yaqub Khan, went for an official visit to the United States. And then, Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East and South Asia Robert Murphy made a trip to Islamabad. Viktor Vinogradov comments:

The talks in Washington and in Islamabad involved fresh deliveries of American military outfit [as heard] to Pakistan, such as reconaissance planes E2-C Hawkeye, equipped with remote control and warning systems. Washington officials told Yaqub Khan that the United States treats with understanding the important steps aimed at strengthening Pakistan's military potential and offered him a long list of American weaponry and special equipment.

It's no secret that in the framework of a complex economic and military deal, whose worth total $3.2 billion, the United States supplies its junior partner in South Asia with large consignments of offensive weapons, including F-16 fighters. As a result of the already mentioned exchange of visits, Pakistan's Air Force will get ahead of time, before the month is out, another four F-16s, in addition to the already delivered 21 such planes, capable of carrying nuclear weapons to a distance of 1,000 km.

Incidentally, Washington has declared that in the 1985 fiscal year, Pakistan will receive from the United States $325 million worth of military aid. This year, aid to Pakistan made up $300 million. Moreover, Washington doesn't confine itself to supplying Islamabad with large consignments of military equipment for several year now. It has transpired that President Reagan, in a personal message to the head of Pakistan's military regime, General Ziaul Haq, assured him that the United States would not hesitate to take Pakistan under its nuclear umbrella should it be threatened with some danger.

In the light of the wide flows of American weaponry into Pakistan and Reagan's provocative promise, it's not surprising that the Islamabad rulers sharply intensified their militaristic preparations. It's enough to say that, recently, they conducted unprecedentedly extensive military manoeuvres in the occupied part of the Indian state, Jammu and Kahmir. The war games involved five divisions and a large quantity of military equipment. In the course of this flexing of military muscle, Pakistan's combat planes persistently violated India's air space. At the same time, Pakistan's military regime launched, with U.S. support, a propaganda campaign against India. Controlled by the military authorities, Islamabad's press keeps printing anti-Indian insinuations, the essence of which is that the two countries are on the brink of war.

Apart from the buildup of Islamabad's military muscle, there is another extremely dangerous aspect in the growing military cooperation between Pakistan and the United States and that is the undeclared war against Afghanistan, waged from bases in Pakistan. The results of Yaqub Khan's visit to Washington and Robert Murphy's trip to Islamabad assured that the Pakistani authorities, in concert with the international imperialist and other reactionary forces, intend to expand the scope of their criminal war against the Afghan people. Having secured support from the Reagan administration, says the Afghan news agency, BAKHTAR, the Pakistani regime intends to start effectuating its threats against Afghanistan. Witness the recent statement of Pakistan' foreign minister as to Islamabad's readiness to hit targets in Afghan territory. That is why the Indian weekly, LINK, had every reason for stating that today Pakistan's growing participation in the undeclared war unleashed against Afghanistan by the United States gives rise to increasing concern. By aggravating the situation involving Afghanistan in every way possible, Pakistan's military regime and its sponsors overseas want to find justification for the deployment of American nuclear Pershing-II missiles on Pakistani soil, planned by the Pentagon, and for greater American military presence in the regime, the weekly points out.

DIEGO GARCIA 'NUCLEAR DEVICE' LINKED TO TREMOR

PM141045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Under Suspicious Circumstances: What Was It -- Earthquake or Nuclear Explosion? The Pentagon Tries To Keep the Wraps On"]

[Text] Paris, 8 Nov -- The United States and its NATO allies are accelerating the creation of a nuclear missile bridgehead in the center of the Indian Ocean. This is shown by a report carried in the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE published here.

The Pentagon's use of Diego Garcia Island, illegally seized from Mauritius, has assumed alarming proportion recently, the magazine writes. That is acknowledged even by the Western press, including the BBC, London's FINANCIAL TIMES, and THE WASHINGTON POST. According to them, the Pentagon is planning to site nuclear missiles on Diego Garcia targeted on countries in Africa and Asia. It is no accident that the Reagan administration has asked Congress for approximately $630 million for military preparations in the Indian Ocean in addition to the 40.5 billion already assigned to expand bases on Diego Garcia. According to a Sunday TIMES report, preparations to construct military installations on Boddam Island, located near Diego Garcia, are also under way.

The circumstances of the earthquake in the Diego Garcia region on 30 November last are extremely suspicious, AFRIQUE-ASIE writes. The earth tremor, measuring 6 points on the Richter scale, caused casualties and serious destruction on the Mauritian island of Rodrigues. Many leaders of the region's countries believe that the earthquake was caused by a small nuclear device detonated underground, the magazine observes. The U.S. and British Embassies in Mauritius have done their utmost to hush up the affair. It is noteworthy that an urgent conference of all officers and technical personnel of the American base on Diego Garcia was held immediately after the disaster, on the night of 1 December 1983.

AFRIQUE-ASIE stresses that the facts demonstrate the absurdity of Washington claims about its "commitment to the cause of demilitarizing the Indian Ocean" in particular contained in a recent statement by the U.S. ambassador to Mauritius. In fact, the United States is impeding all efforts aimed at reducing its military presence in the region and making the region a zone of peace.

CONTINUED REPORTS ON DOLGIKH'S INDOCHINA VISIT

PRAVDA Reports Reception Speech

PM141259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Priceless Asset"]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Nov -- The SRV National Assembly gave a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation is in Hanoi on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the SRV National Assembly.

Welcoming the Soviet guests, Nguyen Huu Tho noted that the steadily strengthening and developing relations of sincere friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and between the USSR and the SRV are built on the firm basis of the invincible principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV; the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation; and the agreements reached during the Vietnamese-Soviet summit meetings held this year embody the total unity of views and the common determination of the two parties and states to continue to develop all-around cooperation and coordinate actions in the international arena.

The CPSU and the Soviet state, the speaker stressed, are waging a tireless struggle for peace throughout the world The Soviet Union is a reliable bulwark of peoples throughout the world who are fighting for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. The steady growth of the USSR's strength is a decisive factor in strengthening the socialist community and an effective response to those who entertain designs of unleashing a new world war. The people of Vietnam fully support measures to build up the socialist community's strength and the Soviet peace initiatives, especially the proposals put forward recently by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Solidarity and close cooperation with the USSR and the socialist community countries are the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the CPV and the Vietnamese state, Nguyen Huu Tho stated. He expressed the most sincere, profound gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Government, and the fraternal Soviet people for the valuable assistance they have given and continue to give to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

In his reply speech, V.I. Dolgikh conveyed to the Communists and working people of Vietnam fraternal greetings and best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and K.U. Chernenko personally.

The friendship between our parties and countries is a priceless asset for the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. Its roots are in the ideas of Great October, our parties' loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, and the commonality of the goals our peoples are fighting for. Nobody, in West or East, will be able to undermine or cast aspersions on our relations, which are enshrined in the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

The regular meetings of leading party and state figures from our countries are a powerful stimulus to the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's meeting with Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, during which the Soviet leader stressed that all-around support for fraternal Vietnam and international solidarity with the Vietnamese people, who are building socialism, is the invariable course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, had extremely great significance for the further widening of our ties and for filling them with new content.

This solidarity now takes highly diverse forms, from cooperation in the exploitation of natural wealth to the conquering of outer space.

Today the world is living through a difficult time. The socialist countries counterpose the imperialist policy of threats with the further strengthening of unity and the close combination of national interests and international tasks. Adherence to peace and, at the same time, a consistent struggle against the adventurist plans and aggressive course of imperialism headed by the United States are the main avenues of the socialist countries' clear, precise policy in international affairs.

The situation in Southeast Asia and on the Asian Continent in general cannot be called calm, because of the continuing interference of imperialism and international reaction. The forces of imperialism and hegemonism want Southeast Asia to remain a region of constant tension.

The Soviet Union, V.I. Dolgikh stressed, welcomes the principled stance of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK and their efforts to improve the situation in the region. Every success for Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in socialist building and strengthening the solidarity of the three fraternal Indochinese peoples is a contribution to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia. The working people of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK can rest assured that in their struggle they can count on the Soviet Union's help and support.

Dolgikh Meets Truong Chinh

LD142249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] Today, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Dolgikh was received in Hanoi by Truong Chinh, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council. A conversation was held that passed in a spirit of brotherhood and cooperation.

Dolgikh Hosts Reception

LD142245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] A reception was held today by Comrade Dolgikh, attended by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV's National Assembly; To Huu and Do Muoi, members of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) Central Committee and vice chairmen of the SRV Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and Vietnamese foreign minister; and other officials.

Greeting the guests, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation stressed that the results of the meetings and talks give full grounds for declaring the unanimity of the two parties and states in their appraisal of the contemporary world situation. Their joint resolve to do everything to preserve peace on the planet and not permit the forces of imperialism and reaction to plunge mankind into the abyss of thermonuclear disaster was reaffirmed. The close cooperation betweeen the USSR and Vietnam is becoming an increasingly weighty factor in the common struggle of the progressive forces of the planet against imperialism's militarist strivings.

Nguyen Huu Tho, in his reply speech, said that the cohesion and friendship of the Soviet Union and Vietnam have vast importance and are an important factor for peace in Southeast Asia, on the Asian Continent, and throughout the world. Clearly understanding the significance of Soviet front-rank experience, the Vietnamese poeple are sparing no effort to strengthen friendship between the two countries.

Dolgikh Tours Vietnam

LD141436 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Nov 84

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Dolgikh, deputy of the Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the Politburo, and CPSU Central Committee secretary, which is on an official friendly visit to Vietnam, today visited the Hoa Binh hydro unit, which is being built on the Da River. This is one of the main projects of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation. The guests examined the panorama of the gigantic building site and became acquainted with the progress of work. The head of the delegation wished builders new successes in fulfilling their responsible task.

Commentary on Visit

OW141035 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, left Moscow for Hanoi on 11 November. The delegation will also visit Laos and Kampuchea at the invitation of the national assemblies of the SRV, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Our station's observer writes:

The USSR Supreme Soviet and the SRV National Assembly have a long history of development. The two countries have gained experience in cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese deputies in the international arena. The relations between the state organs of the Soviet Union and the Lao People's Democratic Republic have been further consolidated. Regarding the Kampuchea issue, we must say that this visit will help promote the exchange of assembly delegations between the two countries.

The people's soviets of the Soviet Union are currently struggling to successfully realize the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee April 1984 plenary session, thus upholding their role in implementing the important tasks related to national economy. The members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation will share their ample experiences with their Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean colleagues, because in the Soviet Union as well as in the three Indochinese countries, the soviets and the people's committees must support the implementation of the task of ensuring the broad masses' participation in managing state affairs.

Under the current complicated international conditions created by the adventurous acts of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, the activities of the national assemblies and deputies of the socialist countries, in the international arena in particular, have become even more important.

The Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have thus far been bound together by the ties of fraternal friendship. The Indochinese peoples' just struggle for independence and against foreign aggression has always enjoyed the Soviet Union's support and solidarity. As everyone knows, the USSR Supreme Soviet's consistent activities have been carried out in the interest of the just struggle of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean peoples.

Currently, the Soviets' deputies are voicing positive support for the three Indochinese countries' constructive initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia.

Speaking at the Soviet-Vietnamese talks in Moscow, Comrade Gromyko, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and foreign minister, said: The Soviet Union fully supports the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and the three countries' line aimed at establishing relations of good-neighborliness with the ASEAN countries.

Our station's observer continues: Solidarity with the three Indochinese countries has become part of the Soviet Union's sociopolitical life. Deputies of the soviets at all levels are playing an important role in the task of broadening the movement to support the fraternal Indochinese countries. Among them are the workers who have filled the commodity orders from Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, the experts who have drafted programs aimed at developing cooperation among our countries, and the scientists who have trained specialist cadres for the fraternal countries.

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets have actively participated in the activities of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society and the USSR Committee for Support of the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

The SRV leaders' congratulatory message on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution reads in part:

The Vietnamese people note with satisfaction that the sincere relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples, based on the unchangeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and specified in the treaty of friendship and cooperation, have constantly been consolidated and developed.

Our station's observer concludes: Undoubtedly, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the three Indochinese countries will be a new constitution to consolidating the relations between the first victorious socialist state and the Indochinese countries now struggling to fulfill the complicated tasks of building a new life and protecting themselves from any scheme to encroach on their freedom and independence.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS FROM PRK-THAI BORDER REGION

PM091025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk "Kampuchean Reportage": "Troubled Border Region"]

[Excerpts] Battambang -- Flooded plains stretch out beneath the aircraft. This year the flooding has caused the Kampuchean farmers several problems and the harvest has perished in many places. On the day immediately preceding our trip, a ceremony was held in Phnom Penh to hand over Soviet aid, arriving via the Red Cross, for peasant families hit by the flooding, in the form of medical supplies, blankets, and other articles.

It is no accident that the People's Committee in Battambang Province, where we were met by its chairman (Sum Sath), the talks began with the consequences of the natural disaster.

"Agriculture is the basis of the province's economy," Comrade (Sath) said. "During the 5 years of people's power, weighty successes have been achieved. Today we have approximately 12,000 mutual aid labor groups engaged in rice cultivation and stockraising, 106 fishing cooperatives, and 144 forestry and timber procurement teams. If it had not been for these collectives, the flooding would have wreaked much greater damage. The state provides the peasants with help in the form of seeds, fertilizers, working tools, and essential goods."

The chairman went on to describe how in Battambang, as indeed in other provinces adjoining Thailand, Khmer reaction is not abandoning its efforts to obstruct the organization of daily life and upset the process of revolutionary transformations. Gangs of Polpotists, who have found shelter on the other side of the border, sometimes manage to penetrate the border regions and create their own support bases in remote areas. Late last year and early this year an operation to rout them was successfully carried out in Battambang and five bandit lairs were liquidated. During the operation, 633 bandits were killed, 38 taken prisoner, and 280 surrendered voluntarily.

The local population actively support the People's Revolutionary Army, helping them uncover and neutralize the enemies of the revolution. This factor is highly indicative.

For instance, local inhabitants helped to neutralize 35-year-old scout (Chhkum Somphon). He found himself in the "school for reeducation" in Battambang. And now (Chhkum Somphon) has told journalists: "If those who are kept by Khmer reaction, by base deceit and meager handouts, in the so-called 'Kampuchean refugee camps' learned the truth about Kampuchea today, Pol Pot and his rivals in the power struggle would not have a single soldier left." In fact, in the province of Battambang alone, 707 bandits have given themselves up since the start of the year.

En route again. Just before reaching the Thai border, we paused to talk with Kampuchean fighters. The subunit's commander (Kuy Sopkheng) explained the situation that has taken shape here recently. On the map of operations nailed to the wall, the dispositions of reactionary Khmer formations and Thai regular units were marked. Thai territory in close proximity to the border with People's Kampuchea is bristling with enemy artillery batteries.

"Lately it has become increasingly difficult for the enemy to conduct his sabotage against us," the commander said. "Combat cooperation is being effectively implemented by Kampuchean fighters and Vietnamese volunteers, and also detachments of the self-defense forces and the local population, which is resolutely resisting the intrigues of reaction. The Thai artillery is causing the most trouble now. As a rule, the Polpotists creep out of their lairs under the cover of fire, but we are giving them no opportunity to deploy."

We completed the journey on foot. The asphalt highway No 5, on which our bus had traveled from Battambang, changed before our eyes. Here and there grass has started to break through the asphalt and the green verges have gradually closed in on the highway. Suddenly, dense thickets cut off the road.

One of the accompanying group gently laid his hand on my shoulder and nodded ahead. The Thai flag waved in the breeze some 100 meters away from us. The border....

Of course, this moment of brief encounter with the sensitive border silence was not the goal of our trip. The main point was what we saw and learned en route to the border. We saw several interesting details of life in the border province where, as the agency reports write, a tense situation persists.

"Much has already been done," Comrade (Sum Sath), chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, said as he took his leave of us. However, there is still much more to do. We know that there are still several problems to overcome. However, the party is leading us on the right path. The people can see the outlined goals increasingly clearly and this lends them strength. In addition, Kampuchea has reliable friends. For that reason our faith in success is firm."

HUNGARIAN PAPER REPORTS ON LAZAR'S MOSCOW TALKS

AU141438 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Nov 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Gyorgy Lazar's Visit to Moscow; Our Premier Was Received by Konstantin Chernenko: Talks of the Heads of Government"]

[Excerpt] Talks between Gyorgy Lazar and Nikolay Tikhonov began in Moscow Monday morning [2] November]. On the Hungarian side, Lajos Faluvegi, Jozsef Marjai, Peter Veress, Istvan Roska, and Sandor Rajnai participated in the talks. On the Soviet side, Nikolay Baybakov, Nikolay Talyzin, Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev, Boris Aristov, and Vladimir Bazovskiy were present.

Gyorgy Lazar was received by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, at the Kremlin on Monday.

At the discussion, which was conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the sides highly valued the present status of relations between the two parties, peoples, and countries. In discussing topical foreign political issues, Gyorgy Lazar and Konstantin Chernenko expressed their determination to strive also in the future to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the member-countries of the socialist community and to further develop the multifaceted fruitful cooperation of the socialist countries and to make further efforts to realize the fraternal countries' guideline aimed at making the international situation healthier.

The talks between Gyorgy Lazar and Konstantin Chernenko have confirmed the complete identity of views of the MSZMP and the CPSU and the Hungarian and Soviet Governments on all the issues discussed.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES POLAND'S SZALAJDA IN MOSCOW

LD141813 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1640 GMT 14 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, today received Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in Moscow. During the friendly conversation, the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Poland was discussed.

Warsaw on Szalajda Activities

LD150532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpts] There has been another meeting of the intergovernmental commission for cooperation in the production and supply of installations for nuclear power stations in the CEMA states and Yugoslavia, held in Moscow.

The chairman of the state delegations participating in the meeting were received by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy premier of the Soviet Union. Chairman of the Polish delegation, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, held talks with Soviet Deputy Premiers Nikolay Baybakov and Nikolay Talyzin.

Matters concerning bilateral Polish-Soviet cooperation and issues of the practical implementation of the long-term program for development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000 were discussed.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES POLISH ARMY CONFERENCE HELD

PM140901 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Warsaw Conference"]

[Text] Warsaw 12 Nov -- A conference of Polish Armed Forces leading cadres which was held here summed up the results of the political training of servicemen in the current year and outlined avenues in this activity for 1985, as well as tasks arising from the decisions of the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Taking part were Army General W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and Polish National Defense Minister Army General F. Siwicki. The conference pointed out the growth in the threat to peace as a result of the dangerous actions of imperialist forces, which also encroach on Poland's security. The need was stressed to further strengthen the combat collaboration of the Warsaw Pact states' armies and the defense capability of the socialist community countries -- the guarantees of a peaceful life for the people and the security of the Polish socialist state.

In his speech, W. Jaruzelski expressed gratitude to the participants at the meeting for the selfless, effective educational and training work and the valiant service and labor for the sake of the People's Poland.

GDR'S SINDERMANN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD121819 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1646 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] A delegation from the GDR People's Chamber, led by Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visity at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation was met by Comrades Tolkunov and Voss, chairmen of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; other officials; and also Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

Meets With Tolkunov

LD122214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2008 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow 12 Nov (ADN) -- The Process of Steady convergence between the Soviet Union and the GDR and their people is a political factor of primary importance. This was stated by GDR People's Chamber president and SED Politburo member Horst Sindermann during a talk with the Chairman of the USSR Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov on Monday in Moscow. The affirmation of the Soviet leadership that there cannot be any revision of frontiers within Europe and that the GDR is a firm part of the socialist community of states is decisive for the preservation of peace.

Sindermann arrived in the Soviet capital on the same day at teh head of a People's Chamber delegation at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Visits Lenin Mausoleum

LD132154 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is headed by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, deputy chairman of the State Council of the GDR, and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee.

The members of the delegaiton visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum today and laid a wreath. They honored with a minute of silence the memory of the leader of the world proletariat, the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The guests paid a tribute of deep respect to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against fascism for the sake of peace and happiness on the planet. They laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation also had a conversation today in the Moscow Soviet. Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee, told the guests about the activity of the Soviet of People's Deputies, which is aimed at implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the general plan for the development of the capital. GDR Ambassador Winkelman held a reception to mark the delegation's visit.

Visits Bashkir ASSR

LD150515 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The GDR People's Chamber delegation this morning started its stay in Ufa in the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic with a visit to the Lenin memorial. At the memorial for the founder of the Soviet State, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and the other representatives from the supreme people's representative body laid wreaths. Afterwards they honored the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

In the "22d Party Congress" petrochemical combine the guests from the GDR were briefed on the varied production program of this leading USSR enterprise.

Visits Ufa Sites

LD150506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] A GDR People's Chamber delegation headed by Comrade Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, completed familiarizing itself with Bashkiria today.

The guests from the fraternal country laid flowers at the Lenin memorial and visited the UFA branch of the Central Museum of the founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

A conversation took place between the GDR parliamentarians and Comrade Sultanov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the autonomous republic.

The members of the delegation visited the "22d CPSU Congress" oil refinery in Ufa and the suburban "60th Anniversary of the USSR" collective farm, and took part in an international friendship soiree.

GDR'S SCHUERER HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU141912 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- SED Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, stayed in Moscow for economic consultations on Monday [12 November]. His interlocutors were Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and permanent USSR representative to CEMA.

Central to the talks were measures to implement the fundamental agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Tasks were discussed in particular which result from the program for cooperation until the year 2000 between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production, from the decisions of the CEMA summit economic conference as well as from the stipulations of the 39th CEMA conference in Havana. In doing so, the further coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period and the preparations for the 35th session of the joint GDR-USSR government commission were of decisive importance.

The deliberations took place in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere of mutual understanding.

PRAVDA NOTES BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM141029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "In the Fraternal Parties": "BCP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Sofia, 10 Nov -- An information report has been published here on the BCP Central Committee plenum held 8-9 November.

It heard and discussed a report by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on "Topical Long-Term Questions of Bulgaria's Economic Development Through the Year 1990 in Light of the Present International Situation."

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed. It stresses, in particular, that the plenum unanimously approved the provisions and conclusions contained in the report, which is a program document of great significance in the cause of building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

The plenum also approved the BCP Central Committee Politburo's activity in fulfilling the 12th BCP Congress decisions and studying and resolving the new questions which have arisen since the congress in the sphere of domestic policy and international relations.

A decision was adopted to start preparing in 1985 for the next, 13th, BCP Congress.

NATO ASSEMBLY SESSION MEETS IN BRUSSELS

LD141136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The autumn session of the North Atlantic Assembly will continue its work in Brussels today. Taking part are 184 MP's from all 16 NATO countries. The main place in the agenda is taken by the bloc's plans for building up arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons. In particular, the Western press writes, the so-called Rogers Plan from the supreme commander in chief of NATO combined armed forces in Europe, is being discussed. The plan foresees the use primarily of strike systems hitting deep into the rear of the socialist states. The matter concerns in particular self-targeting missiles of great destructive force and electronic warfare. Naturally, the use of these conventional forms of weaponry, as Rogers himself has admitted, by no means excludes NATO use of nuclear weapons. In this connection, it is noteworthy that the current session of the North Atlantic Assembly has coincided with the anniversary of commencement of deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in certain West European countries. May I remind you that this action led to a sharp deterioration in the international atmosphere, and made continuation of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva impossible.

As the past year has shown, the U.S. attempt to gain military superiority has failed. The Soviet Union and its socialist allies are adopting and will adopt all measures necessary in order to keep the balance of forces from being upset. This applies in equal measure both to nuclear and conventional weapons, power increase of which is being discussed at the current North Atlantic Assembly session.

TOLKUNOV ON SUPREME SOVIET VISIT TO AUSTRIA

PM131509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent N. Novikov "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Good Feelings"]

[Text] Vienna -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has completed a visit to Austria. Our Vienna correspondent, N. Novikov, asked L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and head of the Soviet delegation, to comment on its outcome.

[Tolkunov] Much friendly attention invariably greeted us wherever we went in Austria. Our delegation perceived this as an expression of the Austrian people's good feelings toward the Soviet people and as a manifestation of the tradition friendly character of relations between our countries. The visit provided many meetings with state and political figures, our Austrian parliamentary colleagues, and representative of public and business circles. We had an opportunity to exchange work experience and information with them about the activity of the two countries' supreme legislative organs and the formulation and implementation of Soviet and Austrian foreign policy, and to discuss questions of bilateral relations and certain topical international problems.

Austria plays a great role in maintaining relations of mutual understanding and cooperation among countries with different social systems. Its prestige is based on the strict observance of the State Treaty restoring an independent and democratic Austria and on the law on its permanent neutrality.

In the present alarming international situation, when the fate of world peace is in question, no one can remain an impartial observer.

Understandably, therefore, questions of the relaxation of tension, the curbing of the arms race, and peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation occupied a central place in the talks. We stressed that the aggressive course of extreme reactionary forces in the United States and certain NATO countries has caused international relations considerable harm and created a serious threat to peace. It is increasing even more with the siting of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and with Washington's intention to turn space into an arena of military confrontation. I should like to point out that, on the decisive questions of war and peace, our positions coincide or are very close.

Issues of bilateral ties occupied a considerable place in our talks. Soviet-Austrian relations are developing favorably. Contacts between Soviet and Austrian statesmen and politicians at various levels, including the summit level, have become a regular practice in recent years. Parliamentary ties have developed positively.

In the years since the signing of the State Treaty on 15 May 1955, the Soviet Union and Austria have concluded over 30 different treaties and agreements in the economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural, and sports spheres. Thus, the two countries' relations are founded on a solid contractual and legal basis, are multifaceted, and pulsate with life.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by Austrian Federal President R. Kirchschlaeger. During the conversation, the president expressed a high opinion of the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two states. He noted the USSR's great contribution to restoring a free and independent Austria. The years since the signing of the State Treaty have been a period of developing fruitful Austro-Soviet cooperation based on mutual trust. Austria, the president stressed, is totally determined to continue pursuing this policy.

Austria, of course, is well known not just for its remarkable landscape, immortal Strauss waltzes, and colorful Tyrolean melodies, but also for its first-class steel, elegant footwear, complex equipment and machinery, and state-of-the-art electronics. We were once again able to see for ourselves that the Austrian people's ability to work hard and their peaceful labor create the conditions for the country's prosperity.

Our delegation visited an enterprise in Donawitz of the Voest-Alpine company, one of the largest state-owned industrial complexes. I would call Voest-Alpine a standard-bearer in the development of business ties between Austria and the Soviet Union. It has been doing successful, mutually beneficial business with our country for a long time. On the whole, Soviet-Austrian economic cooperation is developing favorably and commodity turnover is increasing all the time.

Ties between Austria's lands and cities and the corresponding Soviet republics and cities are one of the most important ways of maintaining good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Austria. For almost 30 years now, our countries' capitals have been maintaining and developing friendly contacts, a fact which was noted with satisfaction during our conversation with the mayor of Vienna. We recalled our meeting at the Austro-Soviet Society, which makes a weighty contribution to creating the favorable climate characteristic of relations between our countries.

The Soviet Union's policy toward Austria is clear and consistent. We want to see an independent and neutral Austria, economically prosperous and politically authoritative in international relations. For our part, we are unswervingly pursuing a line of developing all-around contacts and businesslike cooperation with it on the basis of the observance of the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

It maybe confidently stated that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit and the meetings and talks with our Austrian colleagues and the country's political and public figures serve to further strengthen Soviet-Austrian good-neighborly relations in the interests of our peoples and of peace and security in Europe.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ICEBREAKER DEAL WITH FINLAND

PM141144 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Contract Signed"]

[Text] In accordance with the Soviet-Finnish long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation, a contract was signed on 12 November in Moscow between the "Sudoimport" All-Union Association and the Wartsila Joint-Stock Company (Finland) for the delivery to the USSR from Finland in 1988-1989 of two shallow draft icebreakers of 50,000 horsepower with Soviet nuclear power plants.

The icebreakers are fitted with the latest navigation instrumentation and meters, are highly automated, and have a number of fundamentally new technical innovations unequaled in world shipbuilding.

Construction of the icebreakers will be conducted at the Wartsila Joint-Stock Company, yards, which has been cooperating with Soviet organizations in the shipbuilding sphere for more than 50 years and has built approximately 450 ships of various types on Soviet orders.

The conclusion of the contract for the new type of icebreaker is proof of the developing fruitful scientific, technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Finland. The signing was attended by N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the Soviet Union.

TURKEY-USSR TRADE AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED

TA141716 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1700 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Ankara, 14/11 (AA) -- Delegations from Turkey and the Soviet Union are to meet in Moscow between 18-24 November. The Turkish delegation will be chaired by Undersecretary of Foreign Trade and Treasury Ekrem Pakdemirli.

The two sides are to discuss ways for increasing the trade volume as well as exchanging their viewpoints on the agreement which will cover trade cooperation between 1986-1996.

The agreement is expected to be signed after 24th of December during the talk to be held in Ankara with Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov who will be visiting Turkey then.

ITALIAN MP'S PROTEST EXPANSION OF U.S. BASE

LD141246 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Rome November 14 TASS -- The plans of the United States of expanding the American naval base in Maddalena Island and fitting out the atomic powered submarines with cruise missiles are a source of serious concern for Italy's democratic public.

The groups of MP's from the Italian Communist Party have addressed a request to the government demanding precise information about the Pentagon's intentions towards the U.S. naval base in Maddalena. The MP's have strongly protested against the military presence of the United States in the country and stressed that it constitutes a serious threat to peace all over the world.

According to the local press reports, an American ship with a large group of military experts on board is now on her way to Maddalena. The experts are to undertake work for an expansion of the base and preparing submarines for being fitted out with cruise missiles.

For the 12 years now atomic powered submarines of the U.S. Navy have been based on the island. An increased level of radioactiveness has been registered in the waters of Maddalena. A direct threat of life has emerged. Despite the repeated demands of the local authorites, the Italian Government has never taken any measures to analyse seriously the situation which has emerged.

FURTHER ON DEMICHEV'S NORTH AFRICA VISIT

Meets Algeria's Messaadia

LD141446 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers November 14 TASS -- A meeting was held here today between alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of the Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev and member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front Party, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee Mohamed Cherif Messaadia.

Satisfaction with the state of bilateral Soviet-Algerian relations was expressed in the course of the talks which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The striving was emphasized for further all-round development of these relations. The two sides also considered the most topical problems of the present-day international situation.

Petr Demichev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable support for peoples' struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism and apartheid, for full liberation and consolidation of their independence.

Mohamed Cherif Messaadia highly appreciated the USSR's consistent constructive course in the international scene.

The sides declared for consolidation of links between the progressive forces of the whole world in conditions of the international situation which heightened through the fault of imperialist forces.

Signs Cultural Agreement

LD150033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1939 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers, 14 Nov (TASS) -- A meeting was held here today between Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and Rabah Bitat, chairman of the Algerian National People's Assembly.

It was noted that relations between the two countries are following an upward trend and that cultural cooperation facilities better mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and Algeria.

The sides highly assessed the state of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Algeria and exchanged views on a number of international issues of mutual interest.

Petr Demichev and Abdelmajid Meziane, Algerian minister of culture and tourism, signed a protocol on long-term cultural cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Algerian Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

SOVIET-IRANIAN CARGO TRANSIT COOPERATION EXTOLLED

NC151228 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A special jetty for loading large cargo vessels with goods from Iran was recently commissioned in Kerch port, which is one of the many centers in our country where Iranian transit goods are loaded. Iranian cargo is carried not only to Europe, but to the Far East as well.

The ranisit of Iranian cargo and goods through Soviet territory increased after the economic embargo imposed by the United States and other imperialist countries in 1979 after the establishment of the Republic of Iran. To its neighbor in its struggle against the Western countries' economic pressures, the Soviet Union signed an agreement in 1980 with Iran on the transit of commercial cargo. Following this agreement, 11.5 million tons of cargo were carried for Iran through Soviet territory.

The volume of cargo is increasing. Last year the volume of cargo exchanged between the two countries reached a maximum of 5 million tons. From this quanity, the 1.3 million tons consisted of Soviet-Iranian cargo and trade items, while 3.7 million tons consisted of transit goods from Europe and (?from) the Far East. Thanks to the transit transportation, the route taken by Iranian goods to Europe has decreased 5000 kms, and goods reached their destination a month earlier than goods sent through the country's southern ports. This also leads to a decrease in transportation expenses. At the same time, the transport of cargo through the Soviet Union takes place under moderate climatic conditions. As a result goods are better preserved and maintain their [word indistinct]. Apart from water routes, Soviet railways and highways are also extensively used. The Soviet Union assisted Iran in the construction of its first electrified railway from Tabriz to Julfa on the Soviet-Iranian border. This enabled Iran to increase the transit of goods through Julfa. The transit of Iranian cargo on highways by trucks is very well known among Iran's trade circles. Trucks belonging to the Soviet international transportation company known as Sovtransvto take delivery of goods directly from exporters in Europe and insure that they reach Tehran or Iran's border cities of Astara and Bajgiran. This route is especially favorable for small quantities of perishable goods such as foodstuffs or medicine.

The experience of Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the transit [of cargo] clearly shows it to be mutually beneficial, and there are great possibilities for the future expansion of commercial relations in this field between the Soviet Union and Iran.

U.S. INTERFERENCE BLAMED FOR AFRICA'S DISUNITY

PM141033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Ye. Tarabrin: "African Unity: Problems and Prospects; OAU Assembly Gathers in Addis Ababa"]

[Excerpts] An important indicator of the state of African unity is the situation within the OAU which has, until recently, been causing alarm because of differences in regards to the problems of the Western Sahara and Chad. It is known that in 1982, the 19th OAU session was thwarted twice, first because of differences surrounding the issue of the participation in the session by the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), and later as a result of contradictions concerning Chad's representation. However, these were just formal pretexts. The real cause of the crisis was U.S. interference.

It was Washington that put pressure on a number of African countries to boycott the 19th session that was to meet in Tripoli. The Reagan administration sought to resolve two tasks in this way: First, to prevent the election of M. al-Qadhdhafi -- described across the ocean as the "main enemy" in Africa -- as OAU chairman for the next year, and second, by using every means to inflate the differences concerning the SADR and Chad, to intensify the contradictions within the OAU and thus weaken the organization.

Leaders of many African states, notably Ethiopia, Benin, Congo, and Zambia, have spoken openly about U.S. involvement in twice thwarting the 19th OAU assembly session in Tripoli. It was also mentioned in the Western press.

It is characteristic that many conflicts are inspired by U.S.-led international imperialism in regions where mineral resources are concentrated. Chad, for instance, has rich mineral deposits, including uranium and oil. The conflict surrounding the copper, iron ore, and promising oil and natural gas resources have been discovered there.

Acting in accordance with the "divide and rule" principle, the imperialists and neo-colonialists are trying to gain a "free hand" in individual countries and entire regions of the continent to support regimes that follow the West's policy. The "conflict" tactics aim at weakening the role and influence of young states in the world arena -- primarily states with a progressive orientation -- and curbing their active participation in the solution of important international problems, which is an anathema to Washington.

Attempts to directly or indirectly involve African states in military-political blocs and to draw them into the NATO orbit pose a serious danger to the unity of African countries and the normal functioning of the OAU. Manifestations of this policy abound in Africa. So, on the basis of agreements signed earlier, the Pentagon is using existing bases and building new bases in Sudan, Somalia, and a number of other countries. The "central command" that has been set up in the United States covers the territory of (?19) states, including 6 east African states.

Imperialist circles try to justify their constant interference in the affairs of others by the "need to counter" the Soviet Union, Cuba, Libya, or simply "terrorist forces" when they cannot name anyone directly. These perfidious tactics serve as a cover for imperialist plans to turn the African Continent into a sphere of their "vital interests," as the Reagan administration is now attempting to do.

In this respect, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' speech in Los Angeles is illustrative. In Africa, he declared, through cooperation with our "main allies", including the Republic of South Africa, U.S. diplomacy pursues the aim of minimizing "the potential for Soviet penetration" and strengthening "African and international security." Is this not a prime example of hypocrisy and slander?

As for the Soviet Union, its principled stance has been clearly formulated by Comrade K.U. Chernenko: "The indispensable condition for the normalization of the political climate on the African Continent is the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the peoples of Africa on a broad anti-imperialist, antiracist, and anticolonialist platform within the OAU framework and elsewhere."

Through its policy toward Africa, the Soviet Union is contributing to the creation of a peaceful atmosphere, a climate of mutual trust, cooperation, and the development of good-neighborly relations on the continent. This approach clearly reflects the internationalism of Soviet foreign policy, which promotes the enhancement of Africa's positive role in world affairs and the strengthening of the unity of liberated countries.

Last year's 19th OAU Assembly session of member countries' heads of state and government, this year's 40th session of the OAU Council of Ministers, and other inter-African meetings have shown that the continent's countries can overcome the difficulties that arise, thus proving the viability of that organization. It is to be hoped that the upcoming 20th assembly session at the summit level produces the same kind of result.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OAU SUMMIT IN ETHIOPIA

Discussions on Namibia, Apartheid

LD141925 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa November 14 TASS -- The participants in the 20th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the countries grouped in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) have unanimously rejected the "linkage" of the question of granting independence to Namibia with other problems, a spokesman for the OAU Secretariat said here today.

Commenting on the course of discussion at the African leaders' conference, he said that the African heads of state came out against any compromises with the apartheid regime, stressed the need to work out a new strategy for the struggle with the South African regime, and assured the national liberation movements in southern Africa that they will expand their moral and material support to these movements.

The participants in the session, the OAU Secretariat spokesman said, also urged an early implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia, pointing out that the decolonization of that territory should proceed in accordance with the U.N. plan.

The present OAU chairman, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, said in his speech at the session that the racist South African regime is continuing to occupy part of Angolan territory and trying to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, invited there by the Angolan Government after the first incursion into that country by South African troops.

Pretoria is able to carry out its policy only thanks to support from the United States, which is conducting a policy of "constructive engagement" in relation to South Africa.

At today's morning session, speakers focused on questions of combatting the drought and food crisis in 36 African countries, the secretariat spokesman said. A proposal was made for establishing a special foundation for relief aid to the countries south of the Sahara and for holding an OAU summit meeting on economic matters to discuss strategy for combatting the drought and overcoming the huge external debt of African countries, which has reached 150 billion dollars.

U.S. Attempts To Wreck OAU

LD142257 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 14 Nov 84

["OAU: Who Is For and Who Is Against OAU" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The 20th session of the Organization of African Unity is being held in socialist Ethiopia's capital in a difficult international situation, which has [been] sharply aggravated through the fault of the forces of imperialism and reaction. These forces are aggravating old seats of conflicts and creating new ones in various parts of the world, including in Africa. Relying for support on Washington's broad political, economic and military assistance and the assistance of its closest NATO allies, the racists are continuing their outrages in the south of the continent. The apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa is impudently flouting the U.N. decisions and the clearly expressed will of the world community on the question of granting independence to Namibia, is subjecting the African population protesting against the relentless exploitation and violation of fundamental human rights, to unheard of terror. Pretoria and its mercenaries are (?continuing) their subversive operations directed at destabilising the "frontline" states in southern Africa.

The U.N. secretary general has described the economic situation in Africa as "truly tragic" in his memorandum to the 39th U.N. General Assembly session which is being currently held in New York.

On top of the disastrous consequences of the unequal position of Africa in the system of world capitalist economy, which is dominated by the transnational corporations with the prevailing influence of American capital, there is the catastrophic drought sweeping large areas of the African Continent. According to the press reports, hunger threatens incalculable calamities to 30 million Africans.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, the leader of socialist Ethiopia, and the new OAU chairman, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, have urged the participants in the session to center their attention on resolving precisely these acute and urgent problems. But the very first days of the all-African forum have shown that the external forces opposing Africa's unity have not abandoned their attempts if not at putting an end to the OAU in general then at undermining its effectiveness as the time-tested instrument of struggle for a full and comprehensive decolonisation of the continent, freedom and independence of all African peoples.

Indirect admissions of this fact can be found also in reports of the Western mass media.

Thus the French LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS expressed the "supposition" that the idea to torpedo the OAU session and create a [word indistinct] "African alliance" as a counter-balance to that prestigious organization was "promoted by Tel Aviv and Pretoria, which are out to split the unity of the African countries in the latter's struggle against apartheid and Israel's aggressive ambitions." But one can clearly see Washington's hand even without optical instruments where Tel Aviv and Pretoria operate.

Yet the manoeuvres of the opponents of Africa's unity and progress are suffering a failure. The very first days of the current OAU session show that the majority of its participants see with good reason an earnest [a token] of success in the struggle for doing away with the grim legacy of colonialism, for turning Africa into a continent of goodneighbourliness, peace, stability, and prosperity in strengthening the ranks of their organization.

IZVESTIYA ANALYZES REASONS FOR FAMINE IN AFRICA

LD140040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov (TASS) -- The impression may be given that the famine in Africa has emerged exclusively as a result of the long drought, IZVESTIYA writes today. However, this claim would be an oversimplification. The natural disaster merely more clearly brought our what the African countries have been suffering from for many years: The colonial structure of agriculture that has been imposed on them.

The wealth of the developed capitalist countries continues to be based on draining Africa of its resources, IZVESTIYA notes. One-half of all animal feed in the FRG comes from those developing countries suffering, a shortage of foodstuffs. The chief cause for the famine in Africa, according to the FAO, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, is the "production of cash crops mainly for export at the expense of producing food for internal consumption." Some paradoxical situations are reached: During the 1968-73 drought in Mali, there was a significant increase in the production of rice for export, income from the sales of ground nuts increased by 70 percent, and the harvest of cotton seed increased by 400 percent.

All this is well known to those who are indebted to the Africans and who are able to and must give them assistance with foodstuffs, at least as partial compensation for the long years of economic plunder, the newspaper goes on to say. According to FAO calculations, 5.4 million tons of grain are urgently needed to alleviate the plight of the starving. Such volume is totally realistic, particularly when it is taken into account that there is a considerable surplus of foodstuffs in the United States and the EEC countries.

The agricultural potential of Africa is enormous, IZVESTIYA points out in conclusion. Given the conditions of irrigation, sufficient quantities of implements, a correct agricultural policy, and a new economic order in the relations with capitalist countries, the Africans can fully provide for themselves.

SUPREME SOVIET CONGRATULATES NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

PM151045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] -- To Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Accept our cordial congratulations on your election as president of the Republic of Nicaragua and wishes of success in your activity in that high post.

The first truly free general elections in Nicaragua's history, held with success despite stubborn opposition from the foes of the Sandinist revolution, have become another major democratic accomplishment of the Nicaraguan people.

The results of the elections convincingly confirmed the vigorous support given by the popular masses to the course of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan Government towards rehabilitating the country, strengthening national unity, political and economic independence, and achieving a fair political settlement in Central America.

The sympathy and solidarity of all those who cherish the ideals of peace and progress are on the side of the just cause of the Nicaraguan people, who are courageously upholding their freedom and independence.

We are convinced that friendly relations between the USSR and the Republic of Nicaragua will continue to develop for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of consolidating peace and international security.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

SOVIET ENVOY IN NICARAGUA CONDEMNS U.S. TERRORISM

PA131411 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Nov 84 p 4

[Excerpts] Leon -- German Shlyapnikov, Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua, strongly condemned the Reagan administration's state terrorism against Nicaragua and, on behalf of the Soviet people, demanded more respect for Nicaraguans' right to shape their own social system.

"The policy of state terrorism is unacceptable," the Soviet ambassador told some 800 workers who assembled at Leon's Roman movie theater yesterday to commemorate the October Revolution, whose achievements were outlined by the Soviet diplomat. Shlyapnikov extolled the movements of peace and liberation undertaken by the world's peoples "in view of imperialism's attempts to impose systems that are alien to them" and condemned "Washington's brutal intervention in U.S. domestic affairs." [sentence as published] "The attack on Grenada and the undeclared war against Nicaragua are manifestations of the criminal policy of state terrorism that the United States is implementing," the ambassador stated, adding that "all peoples must be allowed to exercise their right to develop peacefully and independently." The USSR will continue working to see that this sacred right is respected," he emphasized.

"We are increasingly in favor of reaching exclusively peaceful resolutions to all conflicts," the ambassador stressed. He recalled that Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, "firmly condemned the Reagan administration's undeclared war against Nicaragua."

In emphasizing Soviet-Nicaraguan ties of cooperation established in a bilateral cooperation agreement signed in 1980, Shlyapnikov outlined the USSR's aid to Nicaragua in the fields of medical care, education, housing, communications, textile, factory, and forestry development projects.

"The USSR constantly expresses its solidarity with the Sandinist popular revolution and frequently raises its voice to defend the Nicaraguan people's just cause," he said.

With regard to the recent intensification of the war threat against Nicaragua, the ambassador voiced the Soviet people's outrage over the U.S. Government's acts of aggression, demanding that "the Nicaraguan people be allowed to determine their own future freely without foreign intervention or pressure."

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON 'CRITICAL' NICARAGUAN SCENE

PM141554 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Bay reportage: "The People Rise to Their Defense"]

[Text] Managua -- Images of the terrible 1972 earthquake that turned their city into ruins are still fresh in the memory of Managua's citizens. Several months ago, after a series of minor, abrupt earth tremors, thousands of the Nicaraguan capital's inhabitants rushed into the streets carrying their drowsy, crying children. When at the end of October an explosion was heard in the air over Managua that made the earth shake and rattled the windows of apartment blocks, many people thought: Here we go again.

However, this time the guilty party was not nature but another force. An hour after the rumbling that covered the entire country, the local radio reported that a U.S. supersonic Sr-71 spy plane had crossed the republic's territory, blatantly violating its airspace. Since 8 November, the explosions in the sky over Nicaragua have been taking place regularly. The earth shudders and the Nicaraguans automatically look at their watches. Today the Blackbird flew over at 0920. Yesterday it was here at 0830.

For more than 3 and 1/2 years the republic has lived under conditions of countless incursions by gangs of cutthroats, armed and trained by the U.S. secret services. Nicaraguan newspapers report daily the number of bandits eliminated in the north of the republic and the counterrevolutionary gangs routed in the south. There are endless provocations by Honduran army patrols, attacks by pirate launches on Nicaraguan ports, ambushes by counterrevolutionaries on highways, and airborne missile bombardments of military units and civilian targets.

Recently there have been fewer reports of fires, ambushes, and mass killings of old people, women, and children. As if on signal from a director, the counterrevolution has gone to ground. It is as if they were deliberately taking a breather before cutting loose again. But then in the shadows of the "puppet theater's" stage, the sinister figure of the director himself appeared.

In the Gulf of Fonseca, where the territories of El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua meet, noisy war games with the participation of U.S. troops are under way. An American naval frigate is lying off the Nicaraguan port of Corinto to the south. Furthermore, the U.S. ground forces stationed in Puerto Rico have been put on standby, and the aircraft carrier Nimitz is making for the Nicaraguan coast.

The Blackbirds, fitted with the latest espionage equipment, roam the skies of Nicaragua every day. What are they looking for? Soviet MIG-21 warplanes? The Nicaraguan Government has repeatedly stated that there are none of them on the republic's territory, although Nicaragua, as a sovereign country, has a complete right to acquire those weapons it considers necessary for its defense. The SR-71 spy planes are sent for one purpose -- to find an "excuse," any pretext, to begin open military actions against Nicaragua.

According to a statement by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the ruling Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, the republic is currently experiencing the most critical period in the 5 or so years since the victory of the Sandinist revolution. Over the last few months, the United States tried to wreck the Nicaraguan general elections at all costs. Now that the Nicaraguan people have voted at these elections for a democratic government headed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Washington has gambled on overthrowing the revolutionary authority by force.

...You can now see young uniformed lads with submachine guns slung over their shoulders at every turn in Managua. Life in the capital proceeds normally: Commercial centers, theaters, and restaurants are open as usual and there are no transportation stoppages. However, trenches are being dug alongside enterprises and armed militia guard gasoline convoys, banks, bridges, and intersections. The republic's Armed Forces have been put on heightened combat alert. There are armored personnel carriers alongside Managua's main roads and tanks stand on both sides of the highway leading to the airport. It has been announced here that all draft-age Nicaraguans will be provided with weapons in the next few days.

U.S. INTENTIONS IN NICARAGUA ASSESSED

PM141634 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Nov 84 p 9

[Own correspondent Anatoliy Manakov report under the rubric "Hot Spots on the Planet": "Two-Faced Knights"]

[Text] New York -- Barely audible laughter could be heard over the telephone, followed by prolonged silence. Finally, someone else came on the line, indistinctly identified himself, and, having yet again made sure with whom he was dealing, snapped softly: "Unfortunately, our agency can make no comment to the press on this matter. Not to the American press, and even less so to the Soviet press."

Such was the polite and brief reaction to my telephone call to the CIA's "Public Affairs Branch." The "two-faced knights" were obviously in an awkward position -- I had asked how they would manage to carry out an investigation of a crime that they themselves had committed: the preparation of a special manual for the conduct of terrorist operations and its unofficial distribution among gangs of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

American journalists of my acquaintance showed me another no less eloquent document: a copy of a U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency secret report dated 16 July 1982. It analyzed the activity of so-called "insurgents" on Nicaraguan territory. Since it was a secret document, many things were called by their proper names in it. For example, all the "insurgent" gangleaders were openly described as Somozist. Their groups were called "gangs," and some of them even "terrorists."

Let us turn for comparison purposes to recent statements by U.S. Vice President Bush.

He easily transformed the terrorists into "freedom fighters," fighters for real revolution, and the restoration of democracy in Nicaragua. And apparently there is not a single member of the National Guard that supported Somoza's bloody regime with bayonets among the leaders of what are no longer gangs, but "detachments." As for weapons, they supposedly flow in an endless stream from Nicaragua across the border into El Salvador. How then can the United States refuse to aid the Salvadoran Army -- "reliable bastion of rights and freedoms!"

On the day following the presidential elections, high-ranking officials started making statements containing poorly veiled threats against Nicaragua's Government. The mass media, quick on the uptake, started speaking about an armed intervention being prepared in the United States against that country. Warships loom off Nicaragua's coastline, while spy planes have become frequent sights in its skies. Army and airborne units have been put on combat alert, using the pretext of the "Big Penetration" maneuvers.

Could this be just a psychological step, an attempt to pressure the government of a sovereign state? It could well be, but something else could not be completely ruled out either, bearing in mind how surreptitiously the U.S. intervention in Grenada was prepared.

Formally, the President's power to declare war is subject to congressional approval, which must be obtained prior to the start of combat operations. Limitations are also contained in the U.S. Constitution, and there is also the neutrality act passed by Congress and signed by the President under which any actions to prepare and organize military operations or conduct them against a country with which the United States maintains formally peaceful relations constitute a crime.

However, is the White House worried about laws and the Constitution when the "vital interests of the United States" are threatened, or when someone refuses to blindly obey the will of an extremely self-assured Uncle Sam?...

U.S. SEEKS PRETEXT FOR INCURSION INTO NICARAGUA

LD150002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Today the world press' attention is focused on Nicaragua. The public threats directed at Nicaragua, which U.S. figures have not been sparing with this week; the anti-Nicaraguan campaign in the press; and, finally, the actions of a military nature being carried out by the Pentagon, have forced the Sandinist leadership to take the necessary measures to raise the combat readiness of Nicaraguan troops and civilians. At the OAS General Assembly session, international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev notes, the U.S. delegates frightened their Latin American partners with Nicaragua's alleged expanding military potential and spread fabrications about supplies of heavy arms to that country which are said to have upset the military balance in Central America.

In this serious situation, reports of a special U.S. plan to further intensify diplomatic and military pressure on Nicaragua seem completely plausible. With its military preparations, Washington is now obviously looking for a pretext to start an incursion. Although Secretary of State Shultz said in Brasilia that Nicaragua's fears are imaginary and unfounded, he nevertheless stressed that the United States intends to do everything possible to hamper subversive influence in the Western Hemisphere.

The world press points out that U.S. official figures have clearly threatened Nicaragua with military actions. Among other things, the British paper FINANCIAL TIMES wrote about this.

At the moment, the United States is also examining a number of other possible courses of action, including recalling the U.S. ambassador, intercepting military cargo at sea, and holding overt U.S. naval maneuvers off the Nicaraguan coast.

When you consider all this, you can see that the so-called peaceful assertions of the United States are worth very little. The progressive press and public opinion throughout the world decisively condemns the United States' dictatorial ways in Central America, and support the decision of the Nicaraguan Govenment to defend the gains of the Sandinist revolution.

OAS MINISTERS CRITICIZE U.S. C. AMERICA POLICY

LD132344 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia November 13 TASS -- The 14th session of the General Assembly of the Organisation of American States at the level of foreign ministers is taking place here against the background of the drastic aggravation of the situation in Central America because of the open preparations of the Reagan administration for armed intervention in Nicaragua.

As an alert was called in Nicaragua to repulse a possible direct U.S. aggression, the participants in the session put aside other questions on the agenda to concentrate on the discussion of the situation in Central America.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, addressing a plenary meeting, grossly attacked the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua and its domestic and foreign policies. He arbitrarily claimed that the general elections in that country had been unfair and unlawful. Washington, he said cynically, is still waiting for free elections in Nicaragua. At a press conference after his address at the session, the news agency EFE reports, Shultz warned that the United States would repeat its Grenadian experience if the conditions were right.

The head of the U.S. diplomatic community is reported to lobby vigorously at the session among the foreign ministers of a number of Latin American countries to secure their support for Washington's anti-Nicaraguan policy.

The United States is looking for any pretext to attack Nicaragua, Nicaragua's Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga said. She characterised as utmost cynicism the downright false allegations of Shultz about the elections in here country and denounced the gross intervention of the United States in the affairs of sovereign countries.

The Nicaraguan spokesman stated her government's support for the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group and stressed that Washington and its puppets in Central America, refusing to sign the "peace act," constituted a real destabilizing factor in the region.

The sentiments of most of the participants in the session were expressed by Venezuela's Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul. The Reagan administration, he said, tries to force on the peoples decisions which are at variance with their aspirations and does not contribute to the establishment of a lasting and stable peace in the region.

Other speakers also voiced criticism of the manoeuvres of the United States and its Central American puppets in a bid to scupper the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group.

VARIOUS LEADERS, PARTIES MARK GOSR ANNIVERSARY

Angola's Dos Santos

PM141027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Comrade,

While celebrating the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I take this opportunity of sending you most ardent congratulations on behalf of the Angolan people, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party (MPLA-PT) Central Committee, and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

It is 67 years since the historic date when workers, peasants, soldiers, and revolutionary intelligentsia overthrew the power of the bourgeoisie and founded the first socialist state in Russia. Since then, the number of countries and political forces following the principles of Marxism-Leninism has been constantly growing.

The creative application of these principles under Soviet conditions has enabled your great party to transform your country into a major world power and to demonstrate the vitality of the theory of the proletariat.

We share the Soviet people's justified joy as they celebrate the important victories gained over imperialism and its stooges and their achievements in the socioeconomic and scientific and technical spheres.

We send to the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of your Communist Party best wishes for progress and prosperity, reaffirming our desire to continue to develop the relations of friendship , solidarity, and cooperation that exist between our peoples, parties, and states.

Please let me assure you, comrade general secretary, of my deep respect,

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Cyprus: AKEL's Papaioannou

PM131105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Second Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear Comrade Konstantin Chernenko!

The Central Committee of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus and I personally send you, the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the heroic Soviet people ardent congratulations and very best wishes on the 67th anniversary of the glorious October Revolution, which changed the world. I take this opportunity to express the profound gratitude of the Cypriot people for the multifaceted support for our struggle and for the genuine and consistent defense of peace throughout the world. On this joyful day, we wish you good health and great new successes for the good of the great Soviet people and the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People

Finland's President Koivisto

PM130944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It affords me great satisfaction to convey to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and, through it, to the entire Soviet people, the cordial congratulations of the Finnish people on the USSR's state holiday -- the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October Revolution was an outstanding historical event. It also exerted determining influence on the birth of the independent Finnish state. On this great holiday of the Soviet Union, we can note with satisfaction that good-neighborliness exists between today's Finland and the Soviet Union. Our relations of trust are a splendid example of coexistence and fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems. The basis of our relations is the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. On this firm basis, we are developing our mutual friendship and expanding our cooperation for the future good of the two countries and peoples.

Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland.

Finland's Prime Minister Sorsa

PM131127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To the USSR Council of Ministers

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Finnish Government, allow me to express best congratulations and wishes for success to the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

As we were able to note during my recent visit to the USSR, relations between our countries are developing dynamically on a broad scale on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. I am convinced that the experience gained in past decades from the policy of good-neighborliness, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries is an achievement that we want to protect and develop for the good of our countries and peoples.

Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland

France's President Mitterrand

PM141028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the Soviet Union's national holiday today, I send your excellency my congratulations and sincere wishes for happiness for yourself personally and for prosperity for the Soviet people.

I hope that the dialogue and cooperation that exist between our countries will develop and deepen still further. The recent celebration of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between France and the USSR reminded us of their long duration and emphasized their role.

The strengthening of these ties corresponds to the interests of our peoples and the interests of Europe and the entire world.

Francois Mitterrand, French president

French CP

PM130943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee.

Dear Comrades,

The French Communist Party sends the Soviet people and the CPSU its fraternal congratulations on the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution.

This historic event left a profound mark on the 20th century. It opened up a new period in the history of the Soviet people and put an end to exploitation and national and social oppression.

A new stage on the path of the liberation of your country's people opened with the building of a new society of socialism.

The October Revolution profoundly changed the world: The undivided sway of imperialism was ended, which assisted the struggle and national liberation of many peoples.

Today, international tension has increased. Imperialism, facing a crisis in its system of domination, is stepping up the arms race and pursuing a policy of confrontation.

Fortunately, there are forces in the world that are having a restraining effect on imperialism and that are struggling to maintain peace and advance toward disarmament.

Therein lies the profound significance of the remarkable world-wide peace movement in which we are taking an active part.

Dear Comrades,

We send the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet people our fraternal greetings.

The French Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat.

Italy's President Pertini

PM141023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the occasion of your national holiday, on behalf of the Italian people, I want to express sincere wishes for prosperity to the USSR peoples and personal well-being to your excellency.

Sandro Pertini, president of Italy.

Japan's Emperor Hirohito

PM141025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Mr K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I wholeheartedly congratulate you on the anniversary of the revolution in your country and wish Your Excellency happines and well-being and the Soviet people prosperity.

Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

Jordan's Premier 'Ubaydat

PM141052 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

I am pleased to send Your Excellency the warmest congratulations and good wishes in connection with the anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

May I take this opportunity to express the hope that the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between our countries will continue to grow stronger for the good of our peoples and in the interests of peace in the Near East and the world.

I wish Your Excellency health and happiness and the friendly Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

Ahmad 'Ubaydat, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Laotian Leaders

PM131321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], the entire Lao people, and on our own behalf, we send you and, through you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the entire fraternal Soviet people, our sincere congratulations and best wishes.

With the victory of the October Revolution, the world's first socialist state was born and a new epoch ushered in: the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale. That victory showed the oppressed peoples the way and raised them to the struggle for national independence, freedom, and social progress.

Under the very difficult conditions of the struggle against counterrevolution and intervention, and encircled by enemies who were seeking to destroy the October Revolution's gains, the Soviet people, under the leadership of Lenin's party, the vanguard of the working class, implemented socialist transformations for the first time. The Red Army and the fraternal Soviet people displayed unparalleled heroism, determination, and the loftiest selflessness in defending and augmenting the revolutionary gains.

By winning a historic victory in the Great Patriotic War and defeating fascism and militarism, the Soviet people saved mankind from the threat of enslavement. That victory created decisive conditions for the formation of the socialist system, accelerated the world revolutionary process, and sharply changed the correlation of forces in favor of socialism and progress.

Over the past period, despite imperialism's various attempts to hinder the Soviet Union's development, the fraternal Soviet people, under the Communist Party's sure leadership, have developed their spiritual and creative forces and scored tremendous all-around successes in all spheres of social life, in the economy, in politics, and in strengthening the defense capability. These results are confirmation of the correctness of the Soviet state's line, help to strengthen the socialist community, and have a mobilizing effect on the world's peoples struggling against imperialism and reaction and for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

The Lao people highly rate the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy course and the indefatigable efforts of the CPSU, the government, and the fraternal Soviet people in strengthening the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and in the struggle for peace, to end the arms race, to reduce arms, and to lessen tension.

Under the conditions of the complex international situation, which has been exacerbated through the fault of American imperialism and its NATO allies, which are pursuing a policy aimed at unleashing a new war, our party and state and the Lao people believe that all the constructive proposals and countermeasures of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal Warsaw Pact countries are a contribution to ensuring peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

We experience a feeling of tremendous joy in connection with the fraternal Soviet people's fine successes over the past period. We express satisfaction with the steady and fruitful development of relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples, relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Lao people, as formerly, express profound gratitude to the CPSU, the government, and the fraternal Soviet people for the tremendous all-around assistance and support rendered both previously, at all stages of the Lao revolution, and now, at the stage of the transition to building the material and technical base of socialism.

We take this excellent opportunity to wish the fraternal Soviet people under the wise leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee, new and still greater successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan and in realizing the tasks of building communism and strengthening peace and the peoples' security.

K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers.

Souphanouvong, president and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council.

Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil

PM131151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the Lebanese people and on my own behalf, I am sending your excellency warm congratulations and sincere wishes for good health and well-being for yourself personally and for prosperity for the Soviet people on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Amin al-Jumayyil, president of Lebanon

Nicaragua's Ortega

PM141010 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Comrade!

May I take this opportunity to convey the most fraternal and ardent congratulations to you in connection with the 67th anniversary of the glorious October Revolution.

We Nicaraguans join today in the fraternal Soviet people's festivities since we are guided by the same desire to be free and independent and to struggle for peace, equality and solidarity among the world's peoples. That is why our two countries are united by ties of brotherhood and solidarity.

The victory of the October Revolution marked a new era in mankind's history, inciting the working people to storm the heavens [na sturm neba].

The decisive role in this was played by the great Lenin as the leader of the heroic people of the soviets on the historic days when oppression and exploitation were eliminated at the hands of rebelling workers, peasants, and soldiers.

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko!

The Soviet Union's outstanding successes in the political, social, and economic spheres have undoubtedly been achieved thanks to the skillful leadership and activity of your party and government. The Soviet Union's efforts and initiatives aimed at ensuring world peace are widely known.

The Nicaraguan people are building a new society today despite the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy. More than 8,000 people have been killed in Nicaragua and material damage totaling billions of cordobas has resulted from terrorist acts carried out by the CIA and financed by the U.S. Government over the last 3 years and 10 months.

However, Sandino's people have found the correct solution to the tasks of organizing the country's defense, rising up to take up arms, participating in the battle for production, and implementing the strengthening of democracy in Nicaragua, which has become a historic reality expressed at this year's 4 November elections through the will of the people.

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko!

For us, the solidarity and selfless aid which your party has given the Nicaraguan people and government over the 5 years since the victory of the revolution -- aid which promotes our efforts for national resurrection and our struggle for peace in Central America -- is invaluable.

On this day, on behalf of the Nicaraguan people, we wish to express our wishes for prosperity for you and the Soviet people, party, and government.

With fraternal greetings

Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Nicaragua's Arce

PM141021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko!

The fighting people of Sandino and their revolutionary vanguard -- the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) -- enthusiastically join the celebrations of the Soviet people and CPSU to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Comrade Chernenko!

Progressive mankind and all honest people in the world today acknowledge the immense gains in the spheres of politics economy well-being that were achieved in the course of the military battles, struggles, and labor of the Soviet people led by Lenin and his outstanding party of Bolsheviks. The imposing socialist transformations taking place in the Soviet Union have made it possible to put internationalist principles into practice which reflect the USSR's selfless efforts and economic and political cooperation with many of the world's peoples.

Special emphasis should be placed on the decisive contribution your party and government are consistently and tirelessly making in the struggle to safeguard international peace and for the peoples' independence, progress, and well-being.

The young Nicaraguan revolution and its struggling people have firsthand knowledge of these efforts. Despite the great distance separating us and the numerous obstacles being artificially created by imperialism to hinder the development of our fraternal ties, it has failed to obstruct the decisive and timely assistance which the Soviet people are generously providing us at our request.

Esteemed Comrade!

As a great friend of the Nicaraguan people, you are well aware of our daily struggle under unequal conditions to repulse the multifaceted aggression by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices in the area.

Using every form of struggle, the Sandinist people's revolution achieved a new victory on 4 November. The elections in the country ended in triumph for the people, the broad majority of whom again displayed political awareness by expressing support for the Sandinist Front and the revolutionary process.

Firmness and consistency will continue to characterize our policy of consolidating this political process with which the Soviet state, headed by you, has expressed solidarity.

Comrade Chernenko!

We convey to you personally, and to all the Soviet leaders, fraternal revolutionary greetings from the FSLN National Directorate, from all members of our party, and from the revolutionary people on a significant day for mankind, when we are marking the further strengthening of our great friendship.

On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate

Commandante of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Commission.

PDRY's Muhammad

PM141048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I am pleased to send you and all Communists and Soviet people the sincerest congratulations and wishes for further progress and prosperity in all directions of developing socialism. The Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a new era in mankind's life. Its achievement played a decisive role in shaping socialism, strengthening the national and social liberation struggle against colonialism and imperialism, and changing the balance of class forces in the world in favor of the forces of liberation, progress, socialism, and peace.

The socialist community countries, liberated countries, and national liberation movements have been the objective continuation of the revolutionary transformation that the world witnessed after the achievement of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The people, party, and Government of Democratic Yemen share the joy of the friendly Soviet people and all progressive mankind on the glorious anniversary. We reaffirm that we value the high level that friendly Yemeni-Soviet relations have reached and we express the resolve to continue to develop and strengthen them in all spheres, relying on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation concluded between our countries. All this serves our common cause, for whose sake we are fighting guided by the great ideals of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium, and PDRY prime minister

Saudi Arabia's King Fahd

PM141056 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the anniversary of your country's national holiday, on behalf of the Saudi people and Government and on my own behalf, I send the best congratulations and wishes for health and happiness for you, Your Excellency, and for further progress for the Soviet people.

Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia

Sudan's President Numayri

PM131401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Please accept, Your Excellency, and convey to your country's friendly people, our very warm congratulations on your national festival.

Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan

Syria's Al-Kasm

PM131359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and on my own account, I would like to convey very warm congratulations to you on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

That revolution, which implemented an important turning point in the course of the national struggle of the world's peoples, became a strong support for them in the struggle for freedom, progress, justice, and peace.

I am sure that the strong and friendly relations between Syria and the Soviet Union will continue to develop, which accords with our friendly countries' common interests and with the cause of further struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their designs.

On this occasion, permit me to wish you personally health and successes, and the Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers

Syria's Communist Party

PM131510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Comrades!

On the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Syrian Communist Party [SCP] Central Committee, on behalf of all Syrian Communists and your friends in Syria, send Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people cordial fraternal congratulations.

The October Revolution opened up a new era in the history of mankind: the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism. Having destroyed all forms of exploitation and oppression, it created the first socialist workers' and peasants' state, withstood imperialism's most malicious attacks, won the Great Patriotic War, and opened the way for the triumph of the socialist system over one-third of the world's territory. It won the respect of everyone fighting for the independence of peoples, who receive multifaceted support from the Soviet Union.

From the very first days of its existence, the Soviet Union has defended the Leninist policy of establishing world peace and excluding war from relations between states and peoples and has constantly put forward new initiatives in this direction.

At a time of the intensification of the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism, which is fanning hotbeds of tension in many parts of the world, assuming hostile positions against liberated peoples and stealing their resources, cranking up the arms race, and deploying more and more new nuclear missile weapons against the socialist countries, the Soviet Union firmly and openly stands for the policy of peace, counterposing it to imperialism's adventurist policy. This Soviet course enjoys the support of hundreds of millions of people in all corners of the world.

Reflecting the opinion of all Syrian patriots, our party highly assesses the multi-faceted fraternal aid in the political, economic, and military spheres that the Soviet Union has been giving Syria for many years in its struggle to maintain and strengthen its independence and to combat imperialist and Zionist plots and Israeli aggressiveness.

Our party welcomes the principled policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state in supporting the struggle of all Arab peoples against U.S. and Israeli aggressiveness, for freedom and progress, for the liberation of all occupied Arab lands, and for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their rights to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The only way to implement these aspirations of the Palestinian people is to convene an international conference based on the Soviet Union's initiative.

The SCP is proud of its ties of friendship and cooperation with the CPSU, which are founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and will continue to act in the direction of strengthening and developing them. The SCP is proud of Syria's solid relations with the Soviet Union, whose bulwark is the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Our party, together with all the country's national and progressive forces, will campaign for the steady development of these relations.

May we take this opportunity to wish you and the entire Soviet people great new successes in the cause of building developed socialism and strengthening world peace.

Hail to the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live Syrian-Soviet friendship!

The SCP Central Committee

Turkey's President Evren

PM141041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the Turkish people and myself, I am pleased to sincerely congratulate Your Excellency on the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution and to wish happiness to you and prosperity to the Soviet peoples.

In this connection, I would like to express confidence that the relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between our countries will develop on the basis of mutual benefit and will help to strengthen peace throughout the world.

Kenan Evren, president of Turkey.

Turkey's Premier Ozal

PM141039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the Turkish Government and myself, I am sending my sincere congratulations to you, Your Excellency, and best wishes for well-being to the Soviet peoples on the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution.

In this connection, I again express confidence that the relations of cooperation between Turkey and the Soviet Union will continue to develop on the basis of mutual benefit.

Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey.

UN'S Perez de Cuellar

PM141058 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Your Excellency,

I would like to express to you and to the Soviet Government and people my sincerest congratulations and best wishes in connection with the celebrations to mark the October Revolution anniversary. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my high assessment of your government's continuing efforts aimed at serving the lofty goals and principles of the UN Charter.

Please accept, Your Excellency, assurances of my complete respect.

J. Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general.

YAR's President Salih

PM131143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the people of the Yemen Arab Republic and on my own behalf, I am pleased to send to you, to the Soviet leaders, and to the friendly Soviet people, warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I wish you great happiness, progress, and prosperity for the friendly Soviet people and the further development of our friendly countries' firm relations, which meets the aspirations of our peoples and serves the cause of peace throughout the world.

With profound respect,

'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and secretary general of the Yemen General People's Congress

Yugoslavia's Djuranovic

PM131133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency, and on my own behalf, I send you, esteemed Comrade Chernenio, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and all working people of the friendly Soviet Union, the most cordial congratulations and best wishes for the further all-around progress of your country on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In this connection, I would like to stress the significance we attach to the further improvement of relations and of mutually advantageous cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR and to express satisfaction at their successful development in all spheres on the basis of jointly asserted principles. We are profoundly confident that this development is in line with the basic and long-term interests of the peoples of our two socialist countries, the interests of peace, equitable cooperation, progress, and peace.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Additional Leaders

PM141153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Holiday Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have also received congratulatory telegrams from:

President of Botswana Q. Masire;

Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali;

Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of Rwanda and founder president of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development;

Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee;

Samuel Doe, Liberian head of state, chairman of the Provisional National Assembly and commander in chief of the Armed Forces;

Constitutional President of Ecuador Leon Febres Cordero;

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi;

Daisaku Ikeda, president of "Soka Gakkai International" (Japan).

GRISHIN CHAIRS FINAL MEETING OF MOSCOW GOSR PANEL

PM130819 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Greets the October Festival"]

[Excerpts] The concluding session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Commission on Preparing for and Celebrating the 67th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow was held at the party gorkom yesterday under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The commission session was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

PRAVDA VIEWS PARTY ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

PM131134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Party Recruitment"]

[Excerpt] "Being a Communist today is a great honor," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted. "But it is also very demanding and far from simple.... Also, every person entering the party needs to be helped to profoundly master its ideological and political inheritance, its Leninist traditions, and its Bolshevik ethics."

Where does this work start? PRAVDA readers taking part in the discussion on admission to the party note that the selection and education of new members must not be neglected. Special attention and an individual approach are needed here. The practice of those party organizations where constant concern is paid to the placement of Communists in decisive sectors and, on that basis, where the preparation of front-ranking workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists for entering the CPSU is embarked upon early, deserve approval. As a rule, party activists strive here to help young people develop an active attitude toward life and to foster in them a sense of their lofty responsibility for everything happening around them.

When discussing the question of admission to the party, it is important to take account not only of production indicators but also, indispensably, of a person's ideological conviction and moral qualities. The proposer [rekomenduyushchiy] should also always remember this. When assessing his comrade he must show the utmost party principledness, describe him honestly and frankly, and show what he is like today and what he may and must be like if he wishes to become a Communist.

Party organizations are doing a great deal to improve the responsibility of proposers. Their reports on the work done with candidates and open party meetings at which questions of the education of young Communists are debated have been shown to be an effective form of work. However, recommendations are still often written formally and impersonally. Certain Communists are prepared to vouch for virtually anyone without particularly studying their political, professional, or moral qualities. Party committees must make strict demands for the objectivity of descriptions. It is intolerable when recommendations, to use Lenin's words, are "given right, left, and center out of courtesy."

Komsomol organizations bear a particular responsibility for the new recruits to party ranks. After all, the Komsomol is the party's reserve. Today almost three-fourths of the members entering the CPSU present recommendations from the Komsomol. It is important that the work and behavior of young men and women be stringently assessed.

It is customary to term the candidate stage a schooling period in the party approach. Over this period people's personal qualities and their ability to shape up to the lofty title of party member are verified, and they study party discipline and democracy. In those cases where the stage has really become a serious test and not just an empty formality, mistakes have been reduced to a minimum. The candidate is entrusted with specific matters. He is engaged in the party study system. Talks are held with him, and he reports on the progress of the trial period not once, but twice. However, things can happen differently. When a person is accepted as a candidate, he can be forgotten. It is thought that work with him ends there; thus, bitter fruit is reaped.

The young recruit is educated by the entire atmosphere in the party organization. People more quickly acquire the qualities of a real party member when people are demanding and kind to each other and when high principledness, self-criticism, and intolerance of shortcomings are shown in the resolution of questions.

But if the young Communist meets with superficiality and rashness, formalism and window-dressing, what impression will he get of party demands?

The duty of party gorkoms and raykoms and their party commissions is to constantly implement leadership of primary organizations' work to select and train new recruits, to strictly monitor observance of the stipulations of the CPSU Rules, and to resolutely eradicate any instances of unscrupulousness in this matter. Party committees, as PRAVDA's mailbag attests, are still not devoting the proper attention everywhere to this very important area of every party organization's activity. Sometimes accelerated admission to the party is permitted. Changes in the social structure of labor collectives are not always taken into account when the growth of party ranks is being regulated.

Young Communist schools can do a great deal for the party education and training of the new recruits. In these schools, the CPSU Rules and the foundations of Marxist-Leninist theory and party building are actively studied. They are called on to help the students determine their place in the multifaceted work which the party defines as the improvement of developed socialism. It is important to conduct lessons here in an interesting and creative way. Cliches and the thoughtless repetition of truisms are anathema to them.

Young Communists... they are ready to tackle new work vigorously and with enthusiasm and passion. And now that party organizations are mobilizing labor collectives to successfully fulfill this year's plans and pledges and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, we must be concerned to ensure that every one of them finds his place in the general structure and actively participates in the struggle to implement the great tasks. May they be equal to the party's demands in their deeds and plans from their very first days!

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISIONS

PM131423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Official Section"]

[Text] "In the Interests of Local Budgets"

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th Convocation, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches on these occasions, set forth important tasks for the soviet of people's deputies in the more effective exercise of their powers and the further enhancement of their leadership in state, economic, and sociocultural building.

With a view to implementing these tasks, enhancing the role of soviets in ensuring greater production efficiency and the comprehensive development of the economy at the local level, expanding the production of consumer goods and the sphere of consumer services to the population, and stepping up the soviets' supervisory functions in the sphere of management, the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "Making Local Budget Revenue More Dependent on the Efficiency of Associations, Enterprises, and Organizations Situated on the Territory of the Soviet in Question."

The aforementioned resolution instructs the USSR Ministry of Finance to carry out in 1985 an experiment on the territory of certain oblasts, and on one or two union republics without oblast subdivision, after agreement with the union republic councils of ministers, under which industrial associations and enterprises under union jurisdiction would pay into local budgets up to 10 percent of their profits obtained mainly from consumer goods sales.

Union republic councils of ministers have been instructed when drawing up union republic draft budgets for 1985 and subsequent years to foresee payments to autonomous republic and local budgets from profits of enterprises and economic organizations under republic jurisdiction and from funds obtained as a result of the introduction of temporary surcharges on retail prices for superior quality consumer goods.

It has been established that in accordance with the procedure and the terms envisaged in the resolution, specific sums of money from the turnover tax paid by associations, enterprises, and organizations are to form part of the budget income of union republics. The fixed rate of payments from this income to autonomous republic and local budgets will be determined by union republic councils of ministers.

Union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to continue work on the transfer of associations and enterprises whose production (labor, services) is used primarily to satisfy the needs of the population of autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, okrugs, rayons, and cities from republic (union republic) jurisdiction to republic (autonomous republic) and local jurisdiction.

The councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics and local soviet ispolkoms are instructed to take steps to ensure the effective exercise of the powers with which they have been endowed to ensure the resolution of questions of economic and cultural building and step up their influence on the work results of associations, enterprises, and organizations situated on the territory under their jurisdiction, and on this basis to increase local budget incomes.

"Schools' Base Enterprises"

By way of implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving the Labor Education, Training, and Vocational Guidance of Schoolchildren and the Organization of Their Socially Useful Productive Labor," the USSR Council of Ministers has approved provisions concerning base enterprises of general educational schools.

In accordance with these provisions, every secondary, 9-year, and special general educational school is to be allocated -- in compliance with republic council of ministers and oblispolkom or krayispolkom decisions -- a base industrial, construction, transport, communications, or service enterprise, or a kolkhoz (by agreement of a general meeting of kolkhoz members), a sovkhoz, a timber procurement enterprise, a scientific research or design institute, or other enterprise or organization which will share with the school the responsibility for the organization of labor training for students.

The base enterprise and the school conclude a contract for the joint work in providing labor training for students specifying the content and forms of this training and both sides' obligations and the deadlines for their fulfillment.

The joint task of the base enterprise and the school is to provide general labor training of a polytechnic nature for schoolchildren in the first seven grades, and training in the mass professions starting in the 8th Grade. For this purpose training shops, sections, workshops, schoolchildren's permanent labor and leisure camps, field camps for schoolchildren's production teams, and school forestry sections are established by the base enterprise at the enterprise, school, or interschool training-and-production combine as structural subdivisions and provided with technical and economic services, repairs of premises, the necessary quantity of equipment, machinery, and other articles and materials, work outfits, plots of land, and specialists and skilled workers and kolkhoz members to train the schoolchildren and to direct their work.

It also remunerates the schoolchildren's labor, organizes public catering for them, tests school leavers with a view to awarding them a grade (class, category) in the basic rates and skills of the acquired trade, and issues them the appropriate certificates (testimonials). The professional training of the students in the 8th-11th (12th) grades is carried out strictly in accordance with their syllabus and the rules and regulations governing labor protection, labor safety, and production hygiene.

Base enterprises have been given extensive rights in providing schools -- free of charge -- with the equipment, inventory, and materials necessary for the labor and professional training of students and also with other assistance, involving the expenditure of funds for this purpose in accordance with a set procedure.

Under the provisions, schools are obliged to provide the organizational and pedagogical leadership of the professional training, labor education, training, and vocational guidance of students and of their socially useful productive labor, bearing in mind in particular the nature of the base enterprise and its requirements for cadres in the mass professions. They are also to take part in political education work in the labor collective, propagandize pedagogical knowledge, and provide corresponding assistance to the specialists, workers, and kolkhoz members assigned to train students and to direct their labor.

Schools play an active part in organizing amenities and planting greenery on the territory of base enterprises. They participate in mass cultural work at the enterprise; assume patronage over its preschool establishments; help to meet targets for the collection of secondary raw materials; assist in the procurement of feed, gathering of the harvest, implementation of other agricultural jobs, and tending of forest plantations; and take part in nature protection measures.

"Improving the Work of Insurance Organs"

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of measures to further develop state insurance and to improve the quality of the insurance organs' work, and have adopted a corresponding resolution.

The resolution notes that a number of measures were implemented in recent years to achieve the targets set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the further development of personal and property insurance. State insurance has become part and parcel of the daily life of Soviet people, and its socioeconomic significance for the population is steadily increasing.

At the same time, there are shortcomings in state insurance work. In connection with this, the USSR Ministry of Finance has been instructed to draw up and implement measures to further develop state insurance, improve existing and introduce new types of voluntary personal and property insurance in keeping with the working people's interests, and improve the information available to the population about the terms and significance of insurance. Measures have been outlined to expand the training of specialists for state insurance organs and to use computer technology more widely to enhance the standard of services provided to the population by these organs. Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms have been instructed to give the insurance organs all the practical help necessary to develop state insurance and to consolidate the material and technical base of these organs.

In addition, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted decisions on a number of other questions, including:

On additional measures to enhance the effectiveness of the utilization of timber and timber waste in the national economy and to retain cadres in the timber industry;

On improving records of the consumption of gas supplied to the national economy and the population;

On measures to ensure the construction of a memorial to the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War in Moscow City;

On measures for the preparation and holding of the 12th International Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CONTROL AKTIV

LD131638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Moscow People's Control Aktiv met today in the capital.

There are shortcomings in the activity of the city's people's control system. In making a detailed analysis of the activity of people's controllers in various spheres of production and management, those taking part in the meeting pointed out the need to act resolutely to end any manifestations of bad management and squandering and attempts to deceive the state.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the meeting. Also taking part in the work of the conference was Comrade Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee.

ALIYEV, SHEVARDNADZE, ZIMYANIN ATTEND THEATER

LD142209 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Guest performances by Tbilisi's Paliashvili academic theater of opera and ballet at the USSR's Bolshoy Theater in Moscow are going very successfully. (Cancelli's) opera "Music for the Living" was performed today. This vivid antiwar work, which is imbued with ideas of humanism and peace, was warmly received by the audience. Present at the performance were Comrades Aliyev, Shevardnadze, and Zimyanin.

CPSU CONGRATULATES AZERBAIJAN OFFICIALS, WORKERS

GF131246 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Congratulatory message from CPSU Central Committee to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, and all the workers of Azerbaijan SSR -- date not given]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee welcomes the report that the Azerbaijan SSR's work collectives have fulfilled their plans and socialist obligations related to the sale of grain cereals, cotton, grapes, vegetables, fruits, potatoes, melon-products, and tea leaves to the state. It is glorifying that the republic's agricultural domain is steadily developing at a fast pace and that the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period are being realized.

The CPSU Central Committee extends its heartfelt congratulations to the republic's kolkhoz officials and workers, machinery workers, (?construction industry) experts, procurement transportation, and production establishments, and party, soviet, and Komsomol workers on the occasion of the great success achieved. The CPSU Central Committee also expressed confidence that the Azerbaijan SSR's workers will consolidate the results achieved and wage a more determined struggle for successfully realizing the provisions program and for meeting the 27th CPSU Congress with lofty achievements.

MOLDAVIA CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD141449 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Kishinev: A plenum of the Moldavia Communist Party Central Committee was held here today. Those participating discussed the results of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the republican party organization's tasks fulfilling the decisions of that plenum and Comrade Chernenko's instructions. The rapporteur, Moldavia Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Comrade Grossu, and others who spoke noted that major water conservancy projects are planned in the republic for the coming years. This will enable agriculture to be put on a stable footing and sales to the state of products to be increased. At the same time, there are considerable amounts of capital investment which are not assimilated in the republic every year, and deadlines for commissioning irrigated lands are not met. Moldavia was criticized for this at the October Plenum of the party Central Committee. It was stressed that radical changes were needed in the style and methods of party management of land-improvement construction and that permanent effective control was needed over fulfillment of set land-improvement quotas.

There was also discussion at the plenum of progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution [postanovleniye] on work by the Moldavia Communist Party Central Committee for improving the style and methods of action of party organizations in light of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

UNION KOLKHOZ COUNCIL VIEWS CPSU PLENUM DECISIONS

LD142327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] In Moscow today, at a session of the Union Kolkhoz Council, tasks and measures were discussed for fulfilling the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum on a long-term land-improvement program and raising the efficiency of the use of improved land in order to achieve a steady increase in the country's food base, and for fulfilling the principles and conclusions in Comrade Chernenko's speech at the plenum.

The Kolkhoz Council unanimously approved the plenum's decisions and adopted them for immediate implementation. It also recommended that republic and oblast kolkhoz councils develop measures to considerably improve the efficiency of use of each improved hectare so that in the near future every farm achieves its planned yield on the latter. It is envisaged that this will be attained by assimilating zonal, scientifically substantiated systems of land husbandry; by using intensive methods of cultivating agricultural crops; by applying full doses of mineral and organic fertilizers; and by punctual and high-quality execution of all agricultural operations. Particular attention of land-improvement systems and to skillfully and reliably organizing their operation.

SOLOMENTSEV PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO ARKHANGELSK

PM0916371 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "A City of Maritime Glory: The Presentation of the Order of Lenin to Arkhangelsk"]

[Text] Arkhangelsk, 29 Oct -- The streets and squares of Arkhangelsk are decked out with red calico. For its great contribution to the development of the sea-going fleet and the opening up of the country's northern regions, in appreciation of its working people's services in the Great Patriotic War and their successes in economic and cultural building, and in connection with the 400th anniversary of its foundation, the city of Arkhangelsk has been awarded the Order of Lenin. A meeting of the party gorkom and the city soviet held here today and attended by representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, labor collectives, war and labor veterans, and servicemen of the Arkhangelsk Garrison, was devoted to the presentation of one of the highest state awards.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected.

The meeting was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government he warmly congratulated those present and all the working people of the city and oblast on the high award.

With deep satisfaction, the speaker said, I convey to you cordial congratulations from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Konstantin Ustinovich has asked me to wish you good health, happiness, and outstanding new labor achievements.

This high award is being presented to the city at an auspicious time when the whole country is preparing to ceremonially mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The party Central Committee plenum which was held 23 October and examined and adopted the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program and more effective use of that land adds special significance to the current period. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's brilliant and profound speech at the plenum defined the key issues of the party's agrarian policy at the present stage and set out the immediate tasks in intensifying agricultural production and switching it to an industrial footing.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum are yet another vivid indication of the party's unremitting concern for enhancing the efficiency of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and primarily agriculture, and for increasing its contribution to the enhancement of our people's well-being. Soviet people unanimously approve and support the plenum decisions and regard them as an important new stage in the consistent implementation of the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy course.

The order awarded to the city, M.S. Solomentsev remarked, bears the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of our party and the Soviet state, the name which is especially dear to every Soviet citizen. The award of this order to Arkhangelsk is deeply symbolic -- the best representatives of many generations of the city's working people have always been among the loyal fighters for the triumph of Lenin's ideas and have, by their own hands, minds, and lives, firmly proved on earth the truth of Lenin's ideas.

Back at the turn of the last century the first revolutionary circles appeared in the city. In 1903 the Arkhangelsk RSDWP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party] Committee was established and immediately proved itself as one of the party's militant organizations.

Lenin's ISKRA was smuggled into Russia from Mondon through the port of Arkhangelsk. The working people of Arkhangelsk irrevocably took the side of the Bolsheviks; they joined the struggle for the power of the soviets with guns in their hands. This struggle was acute and dramatic here in the north, and many sacrifices were necessary to defend the dawn which broke above this age-old Russian land, to defend the working people's right to build a new life.

The severest test for the new social system came in the struggle against fascism. From the very outset of the war, Arkhangelsk was the immidiate rear to the Karelian front. And it was a solid, reliable rear which did everything for the victory. One in four of the city's inhabitants joined the ranks of the motherland's defenders. More than half of the city party organization's membership left for the front.

Our people held out and emerged victorious from this brutal war. And again the city shared the country's fate. Arkhangelsk's envoys helped to rebuild cities and villages in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and parts of Russia which had been crushed under the jackboot of the occupation forces, and they scaled new heights in the development of their native region. Thousands of Arkhangelsk inhabitants were awarded orders and medals for wartime feats of arms and labor exploits and for their efforts in restoring the war-ravaged economy.

Four centuries have elapsed since the foundation of the city. From time immemorial this inclement region has been peopled by lumberjacks, farmers, craftsmen, fishermen, and bold seafarers who went on long -- and for that time unprecedented -- voyages in northern waters. This is the site of Russia's first seaport. The first Russian ocean-going ship was launched in Arkhangelsk.

The city's working people have every reason to be proud of the role played by Arkhangelsk in the exploration and opening up the Arctic and the organization of regular traffic along the northern sea route. Setting off from here in 1932, the SS A. Sibiryakov under the command of Captain V. Voronin covered the whole length of the northern sea route in one navigation period for the first time.

Today the ships of the Order of Lenin Northern Shipping Line call at hundreds of ports on all the world's continents. Powerful refrigerator trawlers that fish in many parts of the world's oceans also tie up at the quays in Arkhangelsk. Arkhangelsk is not just an important transport junction. The city is rightly described as the country's "timber yard." As a result of the tireless pains taken by the party and the government to develop northern regions, a large-scale, modern saw-milling, timber working, and timber chemical industry has been established here through the selfless labor of workers, builders, engineers, and technicians. More than 30 percent of sawed timber exports are dispatched from here. Other industrial sector enterprises are also developing. In short, Arkhangelsk industry has grown into a diversified complex, which is of great importance for the country's economy.

The party and government have adopted a number of decisions on the development of Arkhangelsk and, thanks to this tireless concern, the ancient city of seafarers has changed beyond recognition. Until recently it was a city of wooden one-story houses, whereas now, growing more beautiful, it is a city of multistory, stone buildings soaring toward the sky and asphalted streets.

The Pomor region abounds in talent. The name of Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov, the brilliant founder of science in our country, who was born near Arkhangelsk, lives on in the grateful memory of our people. A notable contribution to Soviet Russian literature was made by your compatriot writers Aleksey Pavlovich Chapygin, Fedor Aleksandrovich Abramov, and the narrators of folk tales Marfa Semenovna Kryukova and Mariya Dmitriyevna Krivopolenova.

Now Arkhangelsk is one of the country's major scientific and cultural centers. There are 3 VUZes here, a number of scientific research and design institutes, and 16 secondary specialized educational establishments. There are cultural clubs, houses, and centers in the city, movie theaters, more than 200 public libraries, 2 professional theaters, 3 museums, and a philharmonic orchestra. Cadres of technical and creative intelligentsia have been formed during the years of Soviet power. Many prominent scientists and writers, actors, and artists are working in the city. Arkhangelsk's pride is the State Academy Northern Russian Folk Choir. By their inspired labor scientists and masters of culture and art are bringing fame to the inclement northern region and the remarkable Soviet people who live here.

The city's successes, recognized with the Order of Lenin award, are the successes of hundreds of labor collectives and thousands upon thousands of production pacesetters, the speaker stressed. Their shock labor during the jubilee year is bearing concrete results. Above-plan industrial output sales of Arkhangelsk enterprises totaled R16 million in the first 9 months of this year. The output of consumer goods increased by over 3 percent, the target for the production of these goods was exceeded, and their range and quality are improving.

The city's working people saved thousands of metric tons of ferrous metals and cement and substantial amounts of thermal energy and diesel fuel in the current year. Losses of working time in the city's industry were reduced by over 11 percent. Eleven enterprise, organization, and educational establishment collectives and hundreds of leading workers have been awarded orders for their shock labor.

The city's successes in the economy, culture, science, and social development are the result of purposeful organizational and ideological educational work carried out by the city party organization. Under the leadership of the CPSU gorkom and obkom, a detachment of almost 30,000 Arkhangelsk Communists is capable of resolving the most complex and responsible tasks and mobilizing the city's working people to struggle for new and even greater achievements in all spheres of production activity and public life.

It is very important that party, soviet, and economic organs step up the struggle for production intensification and the fulfillment of plans, contracts, and pledges by every enterprise. It is necessary to strive for a marked improvement of all construction work, especially as regards the completeness and quality of jobs carried out. Questions of the further development of trade, public catering, consumer services, and indeed the whole sphere of services to the population demand the closest daily attention.

The prime task of Communists and all the city's working people is to ensure that plan targets and socialist pledges for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole are fulfilled without fail. The essence of all the multifaceted creative work of the party and people is to improve the society of developed socialism, M.S. Solomentsev stated. All long-term as well as immediate tasks defined in the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums are geared to this objective.

The party's course toward the intensification of social production and accelerated scientific and technical progress is being consistently implemented. Industrial production increased by 4.1 percent in the country during the first 9 months of the current year, which is considerably above the plan targets. Labor productivity growth has quickened and indicators in many components of our economy have improved. The increase in labor productivity accounted for 94 percent of the total increase in industrial production.

The party and government are taking vigorous steps to tighten plan and production discipline. This important work is already producing definite positive changes -- the number of enterprises and associations failing to meet the delivery plans has decreased appreciably.

The struggle against losses and the drive for thrift based on the widespread introduction of the achievements of science, modern production techniques, and machine systems and the dissemination of leading experience is intensifying in the country. In industry, the number of enterprises increasing output without increasing their consumption of raw materials, energy, fuel, and semifinished products is growing.

The CPSU Central Committee is paying special attention to questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the introduction of its achievements into the national economy. At present this represents the main precondition for the development and intensification of production, the improvement of the quality of goods, the reduction of prime costs, and, ultimately, the improvement of Soviet people's living standards.

The Central Committee and its Politburo are paying constant attention to questions of improving the leadership of the economy. The principle of democratic centralism will be applied even more consistently in state building, and economic management methods will be reinforced.

The fuller satisfaction of the Soviet people's needs is inseparably linked with the implementation of the Food Program. People working in agriculture and the agro-industrial complex as a whole are selflessly striving for high results in this year's difficult conditions. The large-scale program for the development of agriculture and land reclamation outlined in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum which has just ended is of very great importance for the north. Land reclamation, particularly in the local conditions here, means a substantial addition to yields and ensures their stability. This means that no effort must be spared to ensure the successful implementation of the tasks set by party Central Committee plenum.

Soviet people's well-being is constantly improving and their material and cultural living standards are rising. Housing construction is proceeding on a large scale. Health care and culture are developing and the system of people's education is being improved. The social and spiritual life of the Soviet society is constantly becoming richer and more varied.

Enhancing the Communist Party's leading role is a most important condition for our success. The party is consistently and purposefully improving developed socialism's political system, developing working people's creative initiative, and increasing labor collectives' participation in running society's affairs.

Party cadre policy -- the selection, placement, and education of cadres -- is a tried and most effective instrument for implementing the CPSU's Leninist course. This question, as you know, was recently examined by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The party will, on the basis of the decision taken, continue to persistently seek to improve all work with cadres and to augment them with the finest representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia, women, and young people. Monitoring of cadres' work is assigned an important role, since any relaxation of it results in inevitable errors and shortcomings and sometimes even abuses.

Our system's most profound democratic spirit is vividly revealed in the participation of millions of Soviet people in the task of monitoring. The key problems of improving the monitoring system at the present stage were defined by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his speech to the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers. He pointed out that the most important task in monitoring -- party, state, and social monitoring -- is to detect and eliminate everything that is at variance with socialism's nature or diverges from its principles.

Our party's line of strengthening discipline and law and order and eradicating bribery, speculation, squandering, embezzlement of socialist property, abuse of office, drunkenness, and alcoholism is firm and unshakable! It has been unanimously approved and enjoys the active support of all the Soviet people.

Our party, the speaker said, has entered the period of direct preparation for the upcoming 27th congress. The next forum of the country's Communists is of particular significance. The new edition of the CPSU Program will be submitted for its discussion. Suggestions for possible changes and additions to the Party Rules are being drafted.

We must work persistently to ensure further growth in the motherland's might and our people's prosperity. It is to this end that the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee are directing Soviet people.

Peace, durable and reliable peace, is required if the imposing plans outlined by the party are to be implemented. However, a dangerous situation has been created in the world as a result of increased aggressiveness on the part of imperialism. The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo are consistently and purposefully pursuing a Leninist foreign policy line and are persistently working at further strengthening the international stances of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and at organizing a fitting rebuff to any aggressors' schemes.

Despite the international situation's complexity, we look to the future with optimism. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are a bulwark of peace and the peoples' security and are confidently advancing in the building of the new society.

The working people of order-bearing Arkhangelsk are making a worthy contribution to the nationwide cause of defending peace and strengthening the fatherland's economic and defense might.

M.S. Solomentsev then read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of Lenin to Arkhangelsk and, to the assembly's tumultuous applause, pinned the award to the city's banner.

The session was addressed by the following: V.G. Yelezov, first secretary of Arkhangelsk CPSU Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor B.I. Zavyalov, team leader at the Solombalskiy Timber and Wood Processing Combine; S.I. Kuznetsov, chief of the Northern Steamship Company; V.D. Pakina, teacher at Secondary School No 10; Colonel General B.V. Snetkov, commander of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District; O.V. Negradovskaya, student at the Arkhangelsk Medical Institute; and P.M. Telepnev, first secretary of Arkhangelsk CPSU Obkom.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude for the lofty award from the motherland, they gave assurances that the working people of the city and oblast will apply all their strength knowledge, and skill to successfully fulfilling the plans outlined by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically adopted.

SHAKHNAZAROV BOOK ON SOCIALISM, FUTURE REVIEWED

PM091514 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Nov 84 p 12

[I. Mikhaylov book review carried as part of full-page "Forecast Club" feature: "The World in the Year 2017. We Review G. Shakhnazarov's Book 'Socialism and the Future'"]

[Text] G.Kh. Shakhnazarov's book "Socialism and the Future" [Sotsializm i Budushcheye] (Science Publishing House, Moscow, 1983) is based on three monographs published in 1978-1981 -- "The Socialist Destiny of Mankind," "Futurology's Fiasco," and "The Coming World Order." The book, however, is not simply a mechanical combination of these items into a single whole, but in many respects is a qualitatively new study of the future.

The main characteristic of the book is the high standard of generalization and the original and systematic vision of the most burning and painful problems of our fascinating and terrible century. The author analyzes the socialist system, the capitalist system, the forces of social renewal, international relations, and the problems of peace. In a well reasoned fashion he refutes bourgeois concepts of social development ("technological idylls") and examines critically various non-Marxist doctrines of the future, showing their scientific untenability while highlighting the grains of rationality contained in them. Analyzing the dilemmas around which an acute ideological struggle (revolution or reform, democratic centralism or pluralism, uniformity or diversity, and others) is developing, the author propounds fresh arguments to substantiate Marxist positions and suggests the ultimate conclusion that the worldwide victory of socialism is inevitable and that the new system will constantly improve, revealing its inexhaustible potential for progress.

I would like to make special mention of the book's style. There is a preconceived view that a scientific book cannot be readable or lively. The academic style is sometimes interpreted as a deliberately ponderous form which is supposed to reflect depth of meaning. We have before us a refutation of this prejudice. Despite its length and broad scientific methodology, this is a lively and, I would venture to say, fascinating work.

On the very first page we encounter William Shakespeare's words:

"There is a history in all men's lives
"Figuring the nature of the times deceased."

In the book we encounter the names of the creators of utopias and dystopias -- Tommaso Campanella and Thomas More, Saint-Simon, Fourier and Owen, Herbert Wells, Karel Capek, and Ray Bradbury. The basic background of the work is, of course, provided by the ideas of modern futurologists [prognozisty] -- both Soviet and foreign.

One specific point. Speaking about the future, the author uses the term "organized peace." He considers that the term "planned peace," proposed by F.M. Burlatskiy, is inaccurate, but I think that this opposition is based on a misunderstanding. When mention is made of planning universal peace, what is meant is, first, the relatively foreseeable future and, second, not all social development but just the evolution of the system of international relations. It is a question of the possibility of implementing joint actions by states with different social systems aimed at preventing a thermonuclear war.

As regards the "organized peace" or the "coming world order" of which G.Kh. Shakhnazarov writes, what is meant here is the distant future, when fundamental changes in the conditions of all social development in the globe will have taken place.

At the end of the book suppositions concerning these changes in the foreseeable future (about 50 years) are set out. Here are a few of the features which the author considers most probable, though he allows, of course, for other alternative developments of events: the transition to socialism of many countries in the world, including some of the most economically advanced ones; the formation of confederations by sovereign socialist states; the liquidation of the acute threat of a thermonuclear world war; and the implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence as the only possible basis for relations between states with different social systems and as the key norm of international law in the age of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

Some of the forecasts contained in the book will certainly be the subjects of debate, but the author does not claim absolute accuracy. It is more a question of bringing into scientific circulation many problems which have so far remained outside the purview of our scientists, publicists, and writers.

In short, as the reader has already been able to see, we are dealing with a far from trivial book. People will read it and argue about it.

SMIRTYUKOV BOOK ON STATE MANAGEMENT REVIEWED

PM091113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Book review by Academician Ye. Sergeyev: "Managing Effectively"]

[Text] V.I. Lenin believed that improving the work of the state apparatus, "raising it -- not at the individual's level but in its entirety -- to the highest possible standards," is a task of prime importance and unlimited duration. Following Lenin's behest, the Communist Party has focused on the improvement of management at all stages of socialist building. The enrichment of the great experience of the organization and activity of the central management organs is the topic of a book by M.S. Smirtyukov entitled "Soviet State Management Apparatus; Questions of the Organization and Activity of the Central Organs."

["Sovetskiy Gosudarstvennyy Apparat Upravleniya. Voprosy Organizatsii i Deyatelnosti Tsentralnykh Organov,"] Second Edition, revised and supplemented, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984, 287 pages).

The book's value lies primarily in the fact that it provides a profound and comprehensive expose of the nature, tasks, and principles of the structuring and activity of the state apparatus in Soviet society. The work examines all the most important aspects of the problem. It reflects broadly Lenin's tenets and the most important party and government decisions on questions of the activity of management organs and the soviets' apparatus. A large number of archive materials have been used. The diverse practice of central organs' activity is generalized and it is seen not on its own, but as closely linked with the work of republican and local organs, enterprises, associations, and organizations. The idea that management organs are subordinate and accountable to soviets at all levels is advanced consistently, and this assumes special topicality in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. It is stressed that the development of all aspects of the soviets' activity and their steady implementation of the Leninist principle of unity of legislations, management, and control are most important tasks for the whole party.

A merit of the book is its portrayal of the activity of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministries, state committees, and departments, and also the union republic councils of ministers as organically linked with the resolution of general socioeconomic tasks.

The development of the USSR's economy as a unified national economic complex is of prime importance, and this requires management organs to increase the scientific substantiation and balance of plans, the coordination of sector and territorial planning, the elaboration and organization of fulfillment of comprehensive targeted programs, and the precise realization of plan targets.

The people's well-being is the chief goal of the management organs' activity. On the basis of much factual material, the book shows their role in the development of the national economy, health care, social security, and consumer goods production and in the improvement of the trade, public catering, and consumer services systems. There is a detailed expose of the role of the management apparatus, particularly the apparatus of the soviet ispolkoms, in the sphere of culture and public education -- specifically in carrying through the school reforms — and in the sphere of the protection and rational utilization of natural resources. The use of extensive factual material has made it possible to show the forms of cooperation between management organs and public organizations. The process of the expanding participation in management of labor collectives -- in accordance with the USSR Law on Labor Collectives -- and the strengthening of their links with central organs is cogently revealed.

M. S. Smirtyukov's book on the Soviet state apparatus is of great theoretical and practical importance. Its merits are also determined by the fact that it is written by an author who for many years accomplished much work in the USSR Council of Ministers.

SUPREME SOVIET DECREE AWARDS TITLE TO BOGOLYUBOV

PM141031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Awarding the Title of Hero of Socialist Labor to Comrade K.M. Bogolyubov"]

[Text] For his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 75th birthday, Comrade Klavidiy Mikhaylovich Bogolyubov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department, is awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and the Order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle medal.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 10 November 1984.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL ACADEMICIAN DECORATED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Mikhail Petrovich Chumakov, full member of the USSR Academy of Medical Science, has been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor, with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal. This marks his great services to the development of medical science, public health care, and training of scientific cadres. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 84 LD]

'SERIOUS DEFECTS' EXIST IN SOME ENTERPRISES

PM131247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "We Will Complete the Year in a Shock Manner!"]

[Excerpts] Millions of Soviet people are now studying with enormous interest and attention the materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, whose entire thrust is aimed at further developing a very important sphere of our economy -- agricultural production -- on which the improvement of the people's living standards directly depends. In response to the Central Committee plenum decisions, socialist competition under the slogan "We will complete the year in a shock manner!" is being launched with new force in urban and rural labor collectives.

At the same time, there are serious defects in the economic activity of a number of enterprises. This year too they are working below their potential, are failing to fulfill production plans, and are disrupting delivery targets. In some places they are totally unmindful of their pledges for above-plan increases in labor productivity that were adopted early this year. There are many such enterprises in the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and other ministries. Early this year some collectives were generous in assurances that they would fulfill the plans ahead of schedule. But the time is coming to report on the work done, and the laggards are keeping quiet or trying to find outsiders to blame for their poor work.

The main reason for the difficulties that have arisen in some collectives at the end of the year is that they spread the year's targets incorrectly and unevenly over the quarters: they adopted easier plans for the first months and shifted the brunt to the final quarter. This was done to flaunt figures indicating plan overfulfillment in the first stages of the year and to obtain bonuses and ask for targets to be altered at the end of the year. The USSR Gosplan, sector headquarters, and local party and soviet organs are called upon to halt this practice of spreading targets over the quarters.

It is perhaps interruptions in material and technical supplies to production that cause the greatest harm to the working rhythm on the year's finishing straight. What frequently happens is this: machine builders order one type of rolled steel from the metallurgical workers but they receive another, heavier kind. To make a component from this rolled metal they have to transform a great deal of the metal into shavings and spend an enormous amount of time on the production of the finished item. Here the metallurgical workers are placing their own sectoral interests above state interests.

Elements of local favoritism are still encountered in enterprises' collaboration. For instance, the Vologda timber procurement workers overfulfill the timber delivery targets for consumers in their own oblast, yet fail to meet orders from other oblasts. The ministries, local party organs, and USSR Gosplan staff are called on to keenly react to each such case and to severely punish the specific workers who allow a narrow departmental and locally biased approach to be taken.

At the end of the year the transport workers' responsibility for the raw material and finished output shipments plan increases sharply. Their task is to fulfill shipment targets not only for the main freight but also for its entire product list. For instance, machine-building output is not on the railroad workers' main list, yet if instruments are not delivered to the assembly shop plant then not a single tractor, truck, or electric locomotive will leave the plant gates.

In recent months the Kharkov bicycle plant has essentially been working for storage; over 40,000 bicycles have accumulated there. The trade has imposed a substantial fine on the plant for failing to fulfill its contract. But the main culprit is the railroad, which is failing to supply containers and cars but has paid the plant only a small proportion of the fine for disrupting deliveries. That means that, for economic ties to be reliable, specific culprits must be made answerable for disrupting them.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT VIEWS LOCAL INDUSTRY EXPERIMENT

PM131235 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Next year, 237 local industry enterprises and associations in the RSFSR will begin conducting an economic experiment. Enterprises of the Local Industry Ministries of the Bashkir, Mari, and Tatar ASSR's and of the local industry administrations of Vologda, Kalinin, Kuybyshev, Omsk, Orel, Rostov, Sverdlovsk, and Yaroslavl Oblispolkoms and Altay Krayispolkom will be taking part in this work to improve the management and broaden the rights of production associations and enterprises and increase their responsibility for the results of economic activity.

A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers has comprehensively examined the question of how the preparations for holding this experiment are progressing. It was noted that the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry, together with the ASSR councils of ministers, oblispolkoms, and krayispolkoms have done certain work to prepare for the experiment. The ministry and local management organs of enterprises in the sector have set up commissions to monitor how the preparations are progressing, have organized seminars, and are drawing up the normative and methodological documents.

At the same time, the RSFSR Council of Ministers session drew attention to serious shortcomings that have come to light in the implementation of the measures needed to improve the planning, economic incentives, financial status, and technical development of production. In view of the forthcoming experiment, the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry is proceeding too slowly in restructuring the style and methods of the activity of the central apparatus and organs of management of local industry in ASSR's, krays, and oblasts, is slack in carrying out organizational work aimed at explaining the experiment's goals and tasks, and lacks depth in its analysis of the reasons for the failure by a number of production associations and enterprises to fulfill the plans for producing the prescribed products mix, increasing labor productivity, and reducing the prime cost of goods, the production of poor quality goods, and the overconsumption of certain types of material resources.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers demanded that the preparatory work for conducting the economic experiment be completed as quickly as possible and warned leaders of the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry, ASSR councils of ministers, oblispolkoms, and krayispolkoms that they are personally responsible for creating all the conditions necessary for carrying out the experiment.

The session also examined questions of fulfilling the resolution adopted by the RSFSR Council of Ministers in 1980 "On Additional Measures To Improve the Chernozem Areas and the Kizlyarskiy Rayon Pasture Lands" and on the work of soviet and agricultural organs in Yaroslavl Oblast to carry out the well organized wintering of livestock and the fulfillment of the 1984 targets for purchases of livestock products.

COSMOS 1609 SATELLITE LAUNCH ANNOUNCED

LD141631 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- The artificial earth's satellite "Cosmos-1609", the next in turn, has been launched in the USSR with a view to continue space exploration. It was put into orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution -- 90 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 385 km, the minimal distnace -- 208 km, the inclination of the orbit -- 73 degrees.

The equipment installed in the satellite is functioning normally.

POWER ENGINEERING SEMINAR OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD131713 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 13 TASS -- Prospects of the development of power engineering in the period ending in 2000 are being discussed at an international seminar which opened in Moscow today. The seminar is sponsored by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Organization of Arab Petroleum-Exporting Countries.

The Soviet Union devotes much attention to problems of power engineering, the vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov pointed out. A long-term power engineering program drawn up in the USSR provides for the development of all the methods of electricity generation, including with the utilization of coal, oil, gas, renewable resources, atomic and thermonuclear energy.

Participants in the seminar will discuss for three days a wide range of problems connected, specifically, with the role of oil and gas in the fuel and energy balance, prospects of the utilisation of new types of energy, the development of energy-saving technologies and environmental protection measures.

The holding of the seminar in Moscow is evidence of the mutual striving of the Soviet Union and Arab countries for the development of scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of power engineering.

MINERALNYYE VODY RECEIVES NEWSPAPERS BY SATELLITE

PM130822 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Nov 84 p 4

[A. Movchan report: "Newspaper Via Satellite"]

[Text] Mineralnyye Vody -- Photocopies of pages of all the central newspapers, including TRUD, have begun being transmitted to Mineralnyye Vody via the Statsionar-5 communications satellite and the Moskva system.

Many collectives of the USSR Communications Ministry system worked to make this happen. Mineralnyye Vody communications workers also did a large share of the work. Photo-telegraph engineers Ye. Mukovnikova, A. Mashchenko, and N. Kunitsyna and senior electrical engineer N. Yereshkin set up, adjusted, and regulated the antennas and the receivers of the Moskva system equipment.

Previously, photocopies of central newspapers were sent from Moscow to Mineralnyye Vody along cable communications channels.

It used to happen that the publication of a newspaper's latest issue was delayed because interference on the line. To top it off, in order to send a newspaper along communication cable lines it was necessary to take up 60 channels, along which subscribers could have held additional intercity conversations. Now these channels are being freed. In addition, the transmission of newspaper pages increases the reliability of publications of a newspaper's latest issue.

NEW RADIO-TV TOWER COMMISSIONED IN KAZAKHSTAN

PM091606 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[Major S. Dorokhov report: "Man-Made Peak at Alatau"]

[Excerpts] A new radio and TV tower has been commissioned in Kazakhstan's capital, which will make it possible to transmit broadcasts on four radio and six TV channels. The glistening, 372-meter aluminum edifice towers over Alma-Ata.

The operational radius of the new radio and TV tower is approximately 120 km. This means that the number of inhabitants of Kazakhstan who can watch TV broadcasts, listen to the radio, and sense the pulse of the motherland will increase considerably.

BRIEFS

CHUKCHI TV RELAY -- Festive TV transmissions in color will be viewed for the first time by reindeer-breeders and trappers of the northernmost Chukchi settlement of Uelen where a relay station has been commissioned. Although Uelen is nine time zones from Moscow, Uelenites will view the Red Square Parade and festive demonstration simultaneously with Muscovites. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 Nov 84 LD]

KURGEN OBLAST TV RELAYS -- Today's military parade and workers demonstration on Red Square was seen on TV by residents of another 100 remote villages and hamlets of Kurgen Oblast where two powerful TV relays have been commissioned. Now Central TV Channel 1 programs are seen by 95 percent of the peoples of the Trans-Urals. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Nov 84 LD]